DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain, light to fresh easterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,610. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; cash cotton, 7¾c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Teller of Colorado made a speech in opposition to the Currency bill. Mr. Wellington of Maryland opposed the retention of the Philippines. The House passed the bill relating to the census without the amendments allowing the printing work to be done by private contract. Mr. De Armond of Missouri introduced a bill to repeal the bankruptcy law.—Page 5.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate the Brackett bill directing the Court of Claims to hear the claim against the State for printing was passed. Senator White's Old School bill, with changes agreed to by some of the interests involved, will be introduced in the present Legislature. Assemblyman Brennan presented a measure providing for a Bridge and Tunnel Commission. Another bill appropriates $12,000,000 for the improvement of the water front by the Department of Docks and Ferries.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—It was reported from Durban, Natal, last night, that reports had reached there that Gen. Buller's flanking force had engaged the Boers, and that heavy fighting had taken place. This was not confirmed. Belated advices show that the Boers retired from Potgieter's Drift upon the approach of the British. Gen. Buller yesterday sent a dispatch confirming the crossing of the Tugela River. He intimated that Gen. Warren was preparing to attack the Boer flank west of Potgieter's Drift. The British are preparing to send more troops to South Africa. A scouting party of Australians fell into a Boer trap, and several were killed or wounded. A Cape Town rumor that Ladysmith has been relieved was discredited last night by the British War Office. Some of yesterday morning's Paris newspapers had reports to the effect that Count Boni de Castellane had lost large sums in stock speculations. The Marquis de Castellane indignantly denied the truth of the reports, and has offered to fight a duel with the editor of the Figaro, one of the papers which gave publicity to them. A vote of confidence in the French Government was passed by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by a vote of 329 to 74. The vote was on an interpellation of the Government's attitude toward the strikers of St. Etienne. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham, said that England had a great deal to learn from America, and unless she learned it quickly she was bound to fall behind in commerce. The Russian ironclad Poltava went ashore near Libau, on the Baltic, and is in a dangerous position. The political and financial crisis in Venezuela, involving tension between the Bank of Venezuela and the Government, has apparently passed. The French Court of Appeal has reversed the decision of the lower court, which gave 100,000 francs damages to the widow of a victim of the Bourgogne disaster.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

Andrew Carnegie addressed the Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

It is reported that about 40,000 miners in the Pennsylvania anthracite district have decided to strike.

It is reported in Sing Sing that the Vanderbilts are negotiating to purchase the prison for car shops.

The Supreme Court of Delaware has ruled that woman lawyers cannot practice before it on account of a Constitutional prohibition.

The Maryland House of Delegates, which is strongly Democratic, refused to pass a resolution referring to Bryan as "the recognized leader of Democracy."

Abraham Gruber, Republican leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, lost his fight to curtail President Quigg's power in the County Committee meeting last night.

It is reported that at a conference to take place to-morrow between Senator Platt and Gov. Roosevelt a successor to Superintendent of Insurance Payn will be selected.

Edward F. Linton declared that the reason why the Long Island Railroad tunnel under the East River had not been begun was because the Municipal Assembly had not been paid to pass the necessary resolution.

Page 2.

Oscar Comenseu, a bookkeeper out of work, appealed to his lodge for aid, and, fearing that it would be refused, committed suicide.

Page 3.

Owing to the opposition of the Directors representing the stock held by Massachusetts, the lease of the Fitchburg Railroad to the Boston and Maine cannot be carried out.

Page 4.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, said yesterday that as soon as the contractor, John B. McDonald, filed his bonds the commission was ready to give all the aid in its power in pushing the construction of the tunnel.

Page 8.

The United States Court at New Haven decided that the Treasury Department cannot appeal from the General Appraiser's decision.

Page 12.

Two men were killed and three probably fatally injured by the fall of a freight elevator.

Mr. Osborne anncunced that he would close the case of the prosecution in the Molineux trial to-day.

The night watchman in a Brooklyn brewery was frozen to death in the refrigerating department.

It was said that arrangements had been completed by the Third Avenue Railroad Company to take care of its floating indebtedness of $17,000,000.

At the annual meeting of the American Protective Tariff League yesterday practical indorsement was given to the marine subsidy measure now pending in Congress.

At the annual dinner of the Newark Board of Trade last evening, ex-Gov. McCorkle of West Virginia spoke on the necessity of retaining the Philippines, and made a plea for liberal treatment of the South.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Chile May Deliver Up F. T. Moore.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 18.—The Court of First Instance has acceded to the proposal to deliver to the United States authorities Frederick T. Moore, accused of embezzling $53,000 from the National Bank of Commerce, in Boston, Mass. Moore has appealed to the Supreme Court, which will render a decision next Monday. The press condemns the Chilean authorities, and expresses the hope that the Supreme Court will not confirm the decision to surrender the accused.

W. M. Greene Denies a Report.

CINCINNATI, Ohio Jan. 18.—Vice President and General Manager W. M. Greene of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, in view of reports that that road was to be amalgamated with the Baltimore and Ohio, said to-day that not only was there no mention of such a plan at the Baltimore and Ohio meeting on Wednesday, but nothing of the kind was ever contemplated.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Try it. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y. —Adv.

QUIGG DEFEATED GRUBER

Power of Appointing the Election Officers Strongly Affirmed.

WAR IN COUNTY COMMITTEE

A Comma an Obstacle to Gruber's Success — Hatchet Buried in the Twenty-first District.

The regular monthly meeting of the Republican County Committee at the Murray Hill Yyceum last night, developed personalities between President Lemuel E. Quigg and Abraham Gruber, the leader of the Twenty?first Assembly District. It was marked also by a fight, long-predicted, between these two, which hinged upon Mr. Gruber's resolution, providing that the appointment of election officers should be vested i na majority of the delegates to the County Committee from the Assembly District, instead of lying in the hands of the President of the County Committee, as is the case now. Quigg won decisively when it came to a vote.

The meeting was further noteworthy as the occasion for announcing that Mr. Gruber and George C. Austin, who had been fighting him in his own district, had buried the hatchet. His district voted solidly for Mr. Mace, its candidate for the Elections Commitee.

When Mr. Gruber was ready to present the resolution he had prepared, he stated that it had been previously adopted by the Twenty-first Assemebly District organization. He was explaining its purport when Quigg interrupted him, and told the Secretary to read it. It provided that "all election officers and Inspectors of Election to act at unofficial primaries," were to be appointed from a list in writing presented to the President of the County Committee by a person designated by a majority of the delegates to the committee from the Assembly District; where a majority could not agree on a list the Executive Committeeman from the Assembly District was to name one. The resolution was, as was well understood, an attempt to curtail the power of Mr. Quigg.

The instant it was read "Fred" Gibbs moved "to refer it to the Executive Committee without date."

"I move the resolution take the regular course of all amendments to the constitution," cried Mr. Gruber, "and lie over—"

"The Chair would suggest," broke in Mr. Quigg, "that the gentlemen point out what amendment to the rules this resolution makes. There is no rule which touches in any way on the subject of unofficial primaries."

Mr. Gibbs demanded that his motion be put, but the Chair replied that it would "hear the gentleman from the Twenty-first" as to whether his resolution were an amendment or not. If not it would be in order to be voted on at once.

"Under the rules as interpreted by the President he has the right to designate the election officers," said Mr. Gruber. "That right is conceded, as the rules are now read in conjunction with the State election law. Will the Chair correct me if I am in error?"

"The question is not whether the gentleman is in error," retorted Mr. Quigg, and when Mr. Gruber went on to discuss the rule about official primaries he exclaimed, "What has that got to do with this question?"

"The right to appoint election officers," was the reply, "for official days carries with it the right to appoint them for unofficial days."

The Chair ruled that the resolution was not an amendment.

Mr. Gruber appealed from the decision and then, before anything had been done, he walked forward to the platform, took his resolution from the Secretary, and insisted that the latter had read it with the wrong expression, making the words "election officers" apply to "unofficial primaries," which was not his intention.

"It should be read this way," said he, after scribbling on it with a pencil: "'All election officers comma, and inspectors of election to act at unofficial primaries.' That makes the resolution apply to election officers for official primaries also, as it is meant to."

"It seems to me," said Mr. Quigg, "that the gentleman is frivolous. I don't know whether he means to be taken seriously or not."

"The gentleman who presides may take himself seriously, as I don't," said Mr. Gruber, while a titter ran round the meeting, "but I will have him understand that I know enough to read my own resolution, and I protest against its being read so as to alter its meaning."

"I'd like to ask what becomes of that appeal," shouted some one from the rear.

"I withdraw my appeal," said Mr. Gruber.

"Then I withdraw my motion," said Mr. Gibbs.

"I move," said Mr. Gruber, "that the resolution take the usual course."

"The Chair will not entertain that motion," was the reply, "because the resolution would take the regular course, anyway."

When it came to a vote Mr. Gruber wanted a roll call, but could not get it. The resolution was overwhelmingly defeated. Then Mr. Quigg surrendered the chair, and, descending to the floor, made a speech in defense of his treatment of the question of appointing election officers.

Mr. Gruber presented another resolution requiring all election officers for official primaries to be named by the Executive Committeemen from the Assembly Districts. John Sabine Smith declared the resolution was opposed to the State law. It was defeated.

Mr. Gruber was the victim of a great many jokes after the meeting, on his manner of drawing resolutions. It was even hinted the comma he laid such stress on he had forgotten to put in till he took the resolution from the Secretary.

Mr. Quigg was asked about a report that he intended to resign. "I am tired denying that," said he.

DEMOCRATS AGAINST BRYAN.

Maryland House of Delegates Refuses to Pass a Resolution Inviting Him to Address That Body.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 18.—The Maryland House of Delegates, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, to-day refused to indorse William Jennings Bryan as "the recognized leader of Democracy in the United States," and practically killed a resolution introduced by a free-silver advocate to invite Mr. Bryan to address the body. The resolution follows:

Whereas, William Jennings Bryan is the recognized leader of the Democracy in the United States, and

Whereas, He, the recognized leader, is to make an address in Baltimore on Jan. 20 under the auspices of the Maryland Democratic Association, therefore be it

Resolved, That as a mark of respect on the part of the Maryland Legislature an invitation be extended to him to address the Legislature at any time that he may see fit during his visit to the State of Maryland.

Mr. Willis of Talbot County, who introduced the resolution, asked that it be considered without reference, but the proposition was voted down, and the Speaker referred it to the Committee on Federal Relations, where it probably will find an early grave.

Congressman Bailey on Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 18.—Congressman J. W. Bailey, in a letter to W. T. Hawkins of Gatesville dated Jan. 10, says:

"In 1896 I disagreed with Mr. Bryan upon some questions and frankly said so to my constituents. The questions on which I differed with Mr. Bryan were outside the Chicago platform, and could not, in my judgment, be put into any Democratic platform.

"Since then he has kept within the declarations of his party, and so long as he does that he will find no more loyal supporter than I. I have not, however, changed my opinion in the least about the questions on which I formerly differed with him, and if he should attempt to commit the Democratic Party to the support of those propositions I undoubtedly would oppose him again."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Pure, sparkling, delicious. Telephone 118 Cort. —Adv.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S FUTURE.

Gen. Buckner Says It Must Get Rid of Bryan—Advocates Expansion.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky, who was the Vice Presidential candidate on the Gold Democratic ticket in 1896, was in Chicago to-day, and said in an interview:

"The Democratic Party has no future until the element now in control has been wiped out, and this promises to be done at the elections of this year. Expediency, not principle, is the motto of this element; the energies of its leader, Mr. Bryan, are engaged in hunting for an issue which he hopes will attract votes, and not in the promulgation of those great principles on which the Democratic Party rests.

"With his defeat, which promises to be more overwhelming than in 1896, there is reason to believe the conservative element of the party once more will come into power.

"The controlling element of the party to-day would commit it to opposition to expansion, when expansion was the essence of Jeffersonian Democracy. As a practical proposition there can be no doubt in my mind as to the wisdom of this country retaining the Philippines."

BLACKBURN'S SENATORSHIP.

Governor of Kentucky May Refuse to Give Him His Certificate.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 18.—It is reported that Gov. Taylor hopes to bring about complications in the matter of the Senatorship by refusing to sign Blackburn's certificate. It is not believed, however, that by such a course the Governor could give Blackburn much trouble. The report cannot be verified.

If such action is taken it will be in the interest of the proposed contest of Blackburn's seat by ex-Gov. Bradley.

President Invited to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representative Julius Kahn of San Francisco, accompanied by the other members of the California delegation in Congress, will call on the President to-morrow and present to him a unique invitation from the Bohemians of America, a fraternal organization with headquarters at San Francisco. The invitation is on a silver card, 6 by 4 inches, and asks the President to attend a banquet at San Francisco on Jan. 29, the occasion being Mr. McKinley's birthday. The Bohemians of America hold a banquet annually on the birthday of the President in office.

Monetary League Convention.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 18.—The Executive Committee of the Monetary League has decided to hold a National convention at the same time and in the same city as the Democratic, Silver Republican, and Populist conventions. The object of the league is to write the financial plank of the Democratic National platform.

Citizens' Union Reorganization.

The Citizens' Union is making active preparations for reorganization. There is to be an organization in every Assembly District and each must contain not less than twenty-five members. The present Central Committee will continue in power until the new committee is organized. The City Committee will consist of the District Chairmen and one delegate for every twenty-five enrolled voters. Borough and County Committees will be formed later.

MASONS WHO BECOME TRAMPS.

Grand Secretary Barlow Warns the Fraternity Against Them.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 18.—The Masonic Grand Lodge now in session at Hartford, of which Judge George G. McNall of Greenwich is Grand Master, has taken a stand against Masonic beggars. Grand Secretary John H. Barlow, in his report to-day, says:

"I desire to caution the lodges and brethren against those who, for want of a better name, I have classed under the heading 'Masonic tramps.' They travel from place to place, craving in many ways the assistance of the fraternity. They are usually well posted in the ritual and have no doubt at times received Masonic degrees. Many of them have been suspended from their lodges, either for un-Masonic conduct or non-payment of dues. Our jurisdiction has been unusually invaded by such characters during the past year, and I have sent out several warning circulars to the lodges."

WANTS $800 FOR DEAD DOGS.

Suit Against Express Company That Allowed Two Collies to Die.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Judge Barnard, as referee, took evidence to-day in an action brought by Charles M. Taylor of Matteawan, a breeder of dogs, to recover $800 damages from the American Express Company for the loss of two Scotch collies, Beacon Chief and Beacon Flossie.

The animals were shipped from Pittsburg to Fishkill Landing, where the plaintiff resides, and by some mistake were sent to Cranstons. When the dogs finally arrived at Fishkill Landing Beacon Chief was dead, and Flossie died the next day. The plaintiff claims that the agents of the express company neglected to feed his pets. The defense was that the crates containing the dogs were misdirected.

Mr. Taylor paid $350 for Beacon Chief, buying him from R. B. Armstrong of Cranstons. During the hearing the counsel for the express company asserted that there could be no market value to a dog. "I have always held that a dog is property," ruled Judge Barnard. "You can't separate a dog from man; they have been together since the world began, though sometimes it would be well if you could."

GLASS TRUST RECEIVER ASKED.

Depauw University Is Responsible for the Action.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—A conference between Dr. W. H. Hickman, Chancellor of Depauw University, and A. L. Mason, attorney of the institution, resulted to-day in the filing of a suit by Depauw University against W. L. Kann, President of the American Plate Glass Company, and the Board of Directors of that corporation, the Penn Plate Glass Company being made a co-defendant. The appointment of a receiver for the American Plate Glass Company was asked, as well as an accounting and measure of damages.

The Depauw University derived as part of its bequest from the estate of the late Washington Depauw a block of stock in the Depauw Glass Works, afterward absorbed by the American Plate Glass Company, to the value of $21,000. In the reorganization of the Plate Glass Trust not long ago the American Plate Glass Company sold out to the Penn Plate Glass Company.

In the complaint filed to-day, which was immediately removed from the files, it was charged that the affairs of the American Plate Glass Company had been mismanaged by the defendant officers to such an extent that the interests of the Depauw University and other minor stockholders had been made to suffer. It was also charged in evidence of this fact, that the stock had been sold at less than its real value.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

COLOSSAL RAILWAY DEAL

All Great Lines East of Mississippi Said to be Involved.

A BOARD OF CONTROL HERE

Separate Ticket Offices and Freight and Passenger Agents to be Replaced by Joint Agencies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—It is stated that as a result of the recent consolidations and agreements among the owners of the great trunk railways east of Chicago, the entire transportation system between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic seaboard is to be reorganized, involving numerous important changes.

The reported scheme contemplates the abandonment of the city ticket offices of all the roads in the syndicate in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Peoria, and St. Louis, and the substitution of joint offices in each city. In Chicago there will, it is said, be a joint office in the down-town district, one on the west side, and a third on the north side, at which tickets will be sold for all the roads in the pact.

Another expected result will be the discharge of all city, general, traveling, and district freight and passenger agents and solicitors of the Eastern roads in all parts of the United States, Canada, and Europe. This would affect nearly 50,000 men. The abolition of all forms of commissions heretofore paid for the sale of tickets over these roads is also expected. This would affect the incomes of 10,000 agents, and eliminate the scalpers.

There will be established, it is said, in Chicago and New York joint auditing agencies that will apportion to each road an agreed percentage of the total competitive business. The discharge of all superfluous assistants to the heads of departments would follow. Later the heads of the departments may be abolished and the work done by clerks, who will report to the two joint agencies.

Among other changes said to be decided upon are the following:

The establishment in New York of a Board of Control, made up of persons representing the Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania, Morgan, and Harriman properties, the rulings of this board on all questions to be final.

The abandonment of a number of through fast passenger trains put in service during the past few years as the result of sharp competition.

The establishment of common schedules for passenger trains between Chicago and New York, and between all of the principal terminals of the combination's roads in the territory east of this city and St. Louis.

The abandonment of all fast freight trains and the fixing of common time for these trains between competitive terminals.

Following are the names of the roads said to be in the combination: New York Central, Pennsylvania, Boston and Albany, Boston and Maine, Fitchburg, New York, New Haven, and Hartford, Erie, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, West Shore, New York, Ontario and Western, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Nickel Plate, Baltimore and Ohio, Wabash, Big Four, Chesapeake and Ohio, Lake Erie and Western, and Monon, and all auxiliary lines of these systems.

When all details for the future management of the roads in the Eastern combination have been perfected the leaders in the consolidation movement will, it is said, turn their attention to the territory west of Chicago and attempt to deal with the Chicago-St. Louis-Rocky Mountain country in like manner. The combining process may extend ultimately to the Pacific Coast.

ADDS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Plan Devised to Take in a Strip of Virginia's Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—When the District of Columbia was first established it was ten miles square, and took in the City of Alexandria. After some years Virginia desired to have the part in that State receded, and the part of the square in that State was turned back to the jurisdiction of Virginia. Recently there has been shown a disposition to let part of the old territory in Virginia come back, possibly because the Government is likely to expend more money in improvements if it holds the territory than Virginia is ever likely to do.

Gen. J. M. Wilson has approved in his official capacity a proposition to retrocede Virginia territory up to two miles of the original Virginia line of the District. This will, if agreed to, put under the jurisdiction of the United States a strip of Virginia which it is desired by several persons to subject to a plan of extensive improvement.

PULLMAN WAGE REDUCTION.

Cut in Pay of Conductors of 20 Per Cent. in Some Cases.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—In a circular which has been posted on the walls of the Pullman sub-office at the Union Depot, a reduction in the wages of sleeping-car conductors is announced. The amount of the cut is said to be, in many cases, as much as 20 per cent. It is asserted that this reduction will place the wages of many of the oldest conductors back to the schedule at which they started.

Whether the reduction is to be made among all employes of the company or is to be applied only on some lines is a question. August W. Glitzow, District Superintendent of the Pullman Company, admitted to-day that a circular ordering the cut has been issued, but would not discuss the terms or scope of the order.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME INQUIRY.

Prosecution Closes Its Case After Hearing a Few Witnesses.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The prosecution of Col. Charles O. Shepard, commandant of the Soldiers' Home, rested their case to-day. Fred McConnell, a clerk in the Quartermaster's office, was recalled at the opening of to-day's session, and explained the vouchers for the private bills of Col. Shepard, which were paid by the State.

The Rev. Charles N. Frost of the Presbyterian Church of Bath testified that he had seen Col. Shepard under the influence of liquor many times while he wqas at the home on official duties. E. S. Underhill said Col. Shepard went to his office and dictated an interview for publication to his stenographer in regard to the controversy then going on at the home over the appointment of Resident Chaplain. In that interview Col. Shepard said he was not a Christian but a Deist. Col. Shepard claimed he did not know that he was being interviewed.

Other witnesses swore to having seen Col. Shepard under the influence of liquor.

Winter Carnival at Saranac Lake. From January 30th to February 1st. The New York Central will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates. Inquire of Ticket Agents. —Adv.

AN AUTOMOBILE RUNS WILD

Union Square Alarmed, Then Amused, at Strange Spectacle.

The Horseless Vehicle, First Ridding Itself of Driver and Passenger, Steers a Mad Course.

An electric automobile, driverless, dashing down Fourth Avenue, around the curve of Union Square into Fourteenth Street, finally brought to a standstill against the equestrian statue of Washington, where it continued the harsh grinding of its wheels as though in rage at having its course checked, furnished a spectacle that first alarmed and then amused a throng of people late yesterday afternoon, when the streets were most densely crowded.

The cab was owned by the New York Electric Cab Company, and operated by Walter Yarrow, a young man who lives at 896 Eighth Avenue. The vehicle was spinning down Fourth Avenue with a passenger inside yesterday afternoon at a sober rate of speed, and conducting itself as quietly as the ordinary automobile usually does. At Fifteenth Street, however, Yarrow was seen to jump straight up from his seat with a half-suppressed scream as though he had received a shock.

At the same moment the vehicle leaped forward at an accelerated speed, apparently sharing the impulse of its driver. As Yarrow came down from his upward spring, he lost his balance, and was on the point of falling from the cab. The automobile had by this time almost reached the curve of the square at Fourteenth Street. As Yarrow was about to fall he grabbed the steering rod in his effort to balance himself, turning the vehicle toward the southwest.

The effort failed him, however, and he was toppled headforemost over the board directly in front of the machine. It passed over his body and dashed ahead.

At the same time the passenger, who had the appearance of a physician, opened the door of the cab and leaped out, sprawling on the pavement. Recovering his feet, he was swallowed up in the pursuing crowd, which had collected at the rear of the vehicle as rapidly as those in its course had scattered.

The machine dashed on. It was now headed for Keith's Union Square Theatre, with a general air of determination which would have put a flight even the gorgeously attired guardians of the doors at that place. The peanut vendors along the Fourteenth Street side of the Square gathered up their wares and carts, wheeling confusedly in all directions. Men in the pursuing mob excitedly yelled "Whoa!" and then stopped to laugh at themselves.

But almost before any one knew it, the automobile's wild career had come to an end. The statue of Washington intervened. With a "whirr" the machine dashed into the surrounding iron rails. There was a crash, and ten feet of the rail were torn away. One of the firmly planted iron corner posts was uprooted. Against the solid base of the statue, however, the vehicle came to a stop, its heavy wheels still grinding and gnashing away until the rubber tires had disappeared.

Finally one bystander got up sufficient courage to climb aboard the machine and quiet its apparatus. It was later hauled back, with a mutilated front, to the company's barns by another automobile.

Yarrow, the operator of the runaway vehicle, was removed to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from internal injuries.

40,000 MINERS MAY STRIKE.

Men in Anthracite District Said to Have Decided to Do So.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—News has reached here that about 40,000 miners in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania, near Scranton and Shamokin, who have been in a restless state for some time, have decided to strike.

Delegate T. D. Hayes of the Ninth District, with headquarters at Scranton, Penn., says a strike is unavoidable, as the men have been restive for some time, and entertain a very bitter feeling toward the operators, who have declined to recognize them.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY ACCUSED.

Alleged Demands for Permit for the Long Island Railroad Tunnel.

Edward F. Linton, Secretary of the Atlantic Avenue Board of Improvement of Brooklyn, said yesterday that the reason why work on the Long Island Railroad Company's proposed tunnel under the East River had not been begun was because the Municipal Assembly had not been paid to adopt the necessary resolution.

"They have not asked for money in so many words," he said, "but there have been very significant actions when the matter has been referred to which a blind man could not fail to understand. While the officials have not asked directly for money, certain persons unofficially attached have said that the resolution would not go through unless money was paid for it. The necessary resolution to permit the work was introduced in the Municipal Assembly last June and was backed up by the most important business and financial institutions in Brooklyn. For three months nothing was heard of the resolution. I am delegated by the Atlantic Avenue Commission to look after the resolution, and I went to the Municipal Assembly to see the members about it. I never ran up against such a 'frost.' I could not get a hearing. I tried to talk with individual members, and that was the most difficult thing."

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad said last evening that he had only just returned from a trip to the South, and was not in a position to talk about the matter. "However," he said, "if the Municipal Assembly does not take some action in the matter soon, we will know the reason why."

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Popularity of the Law Shown in Debate on Deficiency Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The popularity of the rural free delivery service was manifest in the House, when the deficiency of $150,000 for that service for the fiscal year was under discussion. The last Postal Appropriation bill set aside for this experiment $300,000, and it was because the actual expenses promised to be $50,000 greater, and that demands for the extension of the service were made, calling for $100,000, that the appropriation was so heartily supported. In the bill for 1900-1901 it is estimated that the appropriation will be from $800,000 to $1,000,000 for this service.

Those who have tried the rural free delivery system, particularly farmers, who were in the habit of making two or three trips to the Post Office in a week, and now have a free delivery at their homes daily, much prefer to have mail matter brought to them. Formerly they obtained a newspaper as often as they went to the Post Office; now they have a paper every day. More papers are taken, and some newspapers have systematically improved their circulation by using the free delivery service for their deliveries.

A commercial advantage reported by a Western man is that of providing the farmers with daily reports of prices of commodities, enabling them to demand something nearer the market rate for products instead of assuming that prices have remained as they were on the last trip to market.

The Great Trust Question

And its effect upon the working people whose labor sustains the Trusts. These problems will be picturesquely described in a series of articles entitled "The Workers and the Trusts," which will begin in next Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle. Price, 3 cents.—Adv.

FOR A SUCCESSOR TO PAYN.

The Governor and Mr. Platt May Select a Candidate To-morrow—Payn's Friends Confident.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt announced to-day that he would go to New York to-morrow afternoon, and he admitted that the object of his trip was to have a talk with the leader of the State organization in regard to the Superintendency of Insurance. It is believed that at this conference the man whose name is to be sent to the Senate to succeed Louis F. Payn will be decided upon. It is said here that Messrs. Platt and Odell will submit to the Governor a list of Republicans favored by the organization for Mr. Payn's place.

Mr. Payn's friends to-night declare that if Senator Platt refuses to stand by him in the present fight it will result in the ending of a personal and political friendship which has existed for many years, and further that the Payn people will make a fight against Senator Platt with a view of driving him from his position as head of the organization. They are confident that Payn will defeat the Governor.

The situation to-night is that the Senators, or many of them, are waiting for word from Senator Platt before they commit themselves. Neither the Governor nor Mr. Payn controls enough votes in the Senate to win. Senator Platt holds the balance of power and will decide the contest which is agitating the Republican chiefs.

A new name has been added to the list of possibilities, that of Charles Davis, Surrogate of Ulster County. It is rumored to-night that the Governor has made up his mind not to send the name of ex-Lieut. Gov. Saxton to the Senate.

Those who claim to know say that when the Governor comes back from New York the question will have been finally settled, and that those Senators who owe allegiance to the organization will know what position they must take.

Senator Ellsworth informed Gov. Roosevelt to-day that it would be impossible for him to attend the sessions of the Senate next week until Wednesday. This will delay the submission by the Governor until that day at least of a candidate for State Superintendent of Insurance.

Gov. Roosevelt's Programme.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt will go to New York City to-morrow and in the evening he will dine with Col. Franklin Bartlett. On Saturday morning he will breakfast with Senator Thomas C. Platt and B. B. Odell. He will take luncheon with Gen. Francis V. Greene, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, and Gen. Avery D. Andrews.

He may return to this city on Saturday afternoon, but if he remains in New York City until evening he will attend the dinner given at the Metropolitan Club by Capt. Goddard.

MR. CARNEGIE TO YOUNG MEN.

Tells of the Advantages of Poverty and How He Started on His Successful Career.

Andrew Carnegie was the principal guest and speaker at a social evening of the Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church last evening, when he spoke on "Stepping Stones to Success in Business." Nearly every seat in the church parlors was occupied, many of them by men no longer young, when Mr. Carnegie arrived in the same carriage with John D. Rockefeller.

Mr. Carnegie pointed most of his remarks at Mr. Rockefeller, and told his hearers that that gentleman was in sore need of partners. He said in part:

"Before I had any stepping stones I had the most magnificent foundation for them. I was born to the blessed heritage of poverty. I hope I speak to poor young men. I hope the burden of riches has not been laid upon any of you at your time of life. When it is laid upon a young man, and, notwithstanding all its great temptations, he acts his part well, he is entitled to double honor. He is the very salt of the earth.

"We hear a good deal in these days about poverty—oh, abolish poverty! But the saddest day that civilization ever saw will be that in which poverty doesn't win its way. The poor, thank God, we will always have with us. God doesn't call His great sons from the palace. The first thing that a young man can do as a stepping stone is to resolve to do more than his duty. If he doesn't do that he is not in the race."

Mr. Carnegie said he considered that his real start in life was when as a telegraph operator on the Pennsylvania Railroad the road was tied up by an accident and he took the responsibility of giving train orders and straightening out the tangle, although for days he feared it would cost him his position. "The best thing, boys, that you can do," he exclaimed, "is to get a chance to contradict your employer and fight it out with him. He'll tell his wife about it—and maybe he's got a daughter." This little hint caused much laughter.

Mr. Carnegie spoke of "this awful war, this disgraceful massacre that is going on in the Transvaal," as having a great effect on the business world, and said that the worst work a man could put himself to was shooting men. "You should never go abroad to do it," he said. "As for a man who pursues wealth or fame as an end, his breast will be filled with poisoned arrows as he grows older, older, older. The real advantage of wealth is that it enables you to do so much for others—not in charity, for $950 out of every $1,000 spent in that way had better be thrown into the sea. Don't help the submerged tenth, help the struggling tenth."

After his address Mr. Carnegie was made the central figure of an informal reception.

PREFER CAR SHOPS TO PRISON.

Sing Sing People Hope the Vanderbilts Will Buy the Property.

SING SING, Jan. 18.—It is reported that the Vanderbilts are negotiating to purchase Sing Sing Prison to turn it into shops for the New York Central Railroad. Similar negotiations which have taken place in the past came to nothing, but it is said the railroad company is anxious to get the property, which lies along the railroad and has a fine water front.

The people of the village hope the report is true, and that the prison will be removed to some other place. Car shops would be regarded as a decided advantage to the place, while the location of the prison has retarded the growth of the town.

WOMAN LAWYERS BARRED.

Cannot Practice in Delaware, Where All Officers Must Be Voters.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 18.—The State Supreme Court, at Dover, to-day ruled that no woman lawyer can practice her profession in this State. Horace C. Knowles asked that Mrs. Carrie B. Killgore, the well-known attorney of Philadelphia, be allowed to appear with him in a suit. Chancellor Nicholson, for the court, replied that while they would like to extend every courtesy to attorneys from a sister State, the request could not be granted because of a provision of the new Constitution.

That instrument provides that officers of the State shall be voters, and the lawyers have interpreted this to mean that attorneys are officers of the court, and must therefore be males. Mrs. Killgore was very indignant over the decision and will call it to the attention of the Philadelphia courts.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Recommended by eminent physicians for purity. —Adv.

BULLER ATTACKS THE BOER FLANK

Rumored that Hard Fighting Has Already Taken Place.

MANY SAID TO BE WOUNDED

An Official Report Confirms the Crossing of the Tugela River.

The British War Office Discredits a Cape Town Rumor that Ladysmith Has Been Relieved.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The War Office has issued the following:

"From Buller, Spearman's Camp, Jan. 18.

"'One field artillery, howitzer battery, and Lyttleton's Brigade are across the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift. The enemy's position is being bombarded by us.

"'Five miles higher up Warren has crossed the river by a pontoon 85 yards long. He hopes his force will, by evening, have advanced five miles from the river to his right front. The enemy is busily intrenching.'"

The following dispatch from Gen. Roberts, dated Cape Town, was also given out:

"I have received a telegram from Gen. Buller stating that one brigade and a howitzer battery have crossed the Tugela River at Potgieter's Drift.

"Five miles further west, at Trichard's Drift, Gen. Warren has thrown a pontoon bridge over the river. By this part of his force crossed yesterday. The remainder is expected by this morning to be on the north bank. Warren hopes he will be able to turn the enemy's position, which five miles off to his right front is being strongly intrenched.

Military critics in affiliation with the War Office consider that the expected battle along the wide arc south and west of Ladysmith can hardly be delayed beyond to-day.

From Durban comes the following report:

"Advices from Potgieter's Drift, dated yesterday, (Tuesday,) say that Sir Charles Warren has arrived within seventeen miles of Ladysmith and that British wounded are arriving at Mool River field hospital by every train from the front, indicating that there has already been severe fighting.

"Neither report has yet been confirmed."

Taken all in all, the whole tenor of the news points to Gen. Buller's second advance having begun with good prospects of success. But it is generally recognized that with an enemy so resourceful as the Boers have proved themselves to be, it is idle to indulge in overconfidence.

The officials of the War Office here are satisfied that the tide has turned, and that news of a more hopeful character from a British point of view will hereafter be the rule instead of the exception. That the British advance in a northeastwardly direction will be fiercely resisted is fully anticipated. The Boer strength is probably superior to the British, and the dispatches show the burghers occupy strong positions.

There is some doubt as to whether the Sproenkop occupied by Gen. Warren is identical with Spionkop. If so, the British are within a few miles of Acton Homes, the scene of the earlier conflicts between Gen. White's forces and the invading Free Staters, whence there is a good

the enemy. The column advanced to Mount Alice, facing the enemy's mountain fortress.

The Boers had been at Potgieter's Drift the previous day, but a body of South African Horse swam the stream under fire and brought over the pont from the Boers' side.

The Boers were evidently surprised at the appearance of the British on the scene. A large camp could be seen on Tugela Heights, facing Mount Alice, but the enemy quickly struck camp and cleared off into the mountains. A buggy was seen leaving for the hills on the right, presumably with Gen. Joubert or some other Commandant.

Gen. Buller took up his quarters in a pleasantly situated farmhouse belonging to Martinius Pretorius, who had disappeared.

On Friday a loud explosion was heard. Subsequently it was found that the Boers had destroyed a bridge under construction seven miles above Potgieter's Drift.

Gen. Buller has issued a spirited appeal and instruction to the forces, beginning:

"We are going to the relief of our comrades in Ladysmith. There will be no turning back."

The order proceeds to advise the men, when they charge, regarding the conditions under which they should receive the surrender of any of the enemy. It also warns them that the Boers are treacherous in the use of the white flag.

This order has been received with enthusiasm in every camp.

The march was very trying, but the troops are now encamped amid very pleasant surroundings. Their health is excellent, and all are confident.

SPEARMAN'S FARM, Natal, Jan. 18.—Gen. Lyttleton's brigade, with a howitzer battery, crossed the Tugela River at Potgieter's Drift on Tuesday, Jan. 16. The water rose above the waists of the men. The Boers fired two shots and then recalled their forces to the trenches, the passage being uninterrupted.

The British advanced in skirmishing order, and the small kopjes on the summits were occupied by 6:30 P. M. During the night it rained heavily.

Yesterday (Wednesday) the Boer trenches were vigorcusly shelled in front of Mount Alice, while the British remained in possession of the kopjes and plain. Heavy mists enveloped the hills, but the naval guns and the howitzer battery made good practice, thoroughly searching the trenches. On the Boer right a breach was made in a sand bag emplacement, where it is supposed Boer guns had been placed.

The cannonade was heavy and continuous, and the Boers were observed leaving the trenches in small parties. The hill facing the British position was shelled next.

Gen. Warren has forced a passage of the Tugela seven miles to the left.

BRITISH LOSS TO DATE, 7,987.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The British losses in killed, wounded, and captured up to date, are 7,987 officers and men.

Sir William MacCormac, in The Lancet, says that of the 300 wounded in the hospitals visited by him only 8 had been hit by shells.

AUSTRALIANS IN AN AMBUSH.

RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Jan. 17.—A patrol composed of sixteen men of the New South Wales Lancers and South Australians was ambushed yesterday by the Boers. This morning a patrol visited the scene of the fight and found one dead Australian and one wounded man. A number of dead Boer horses also were found, showing that the Australians made a gallant fight before surrendering.

It appears that when the Australians encountered the first body of Boers and found their retreat cut off they galloped for a nearby kopje, hoping to beat off the Boers, but on arriving they found another force of burghers concealed there.

Eight of the Australians returned to camp later. The rest of them were captured.

Oom Paul Asks for Mediation?

NAPLES, Jan. 18.—Charles E. Macrum, former United States Consul at Pretoria, who left Lorenzo Marques on Dec. 18, bound for New York, landed here to-day.

It is reported that he bears a letter from President Krüger to President McKinley, asking the latter to mediate between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

CABINET TO STAND AS A UNIT.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Sir Matthew White-Ridley, the Home Secretary, speaking at Blackpool this evening, said:

"On behalf of my colleagues and myself I would say that we all share the full responsibility, for the Cabinet, like the nation, has been united from the beginning. There is no doubt that when the proper time comes for the Cabinet to justify its course, the justification will be sufficiently ample.

"What gives me the most pleasure is the determination of the country, no less than the Government, that, having a quarrel forced upon us, we must bring it to a successful issue.

"It is not the business of the press to criticise the actions of our gallant Generals in the field. There is none of them who does not possess the full confidence of the country and the Government."

MARLBOROUGH MADE A CAPTAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The War Office announces the appointment of the Duke of Marlborough as a staff Captain in connection with the Imperial Yeomanry, being organized for service in South Africa.

It is further announced that next week will be embarked 72 guns, 3,710 men, and 2,210 horses. This is the largest consignment of artillery ever sent abroad. The War Office invites 500 volunteers to form a sharpshooters' battalion of yeomanry.

DANGER IN DUTCH DISLOYALTY.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times, discussing Afrikander disloyalty, says:

"I believe the sympathy of every Dutchman in South Africa is with the two republics, and that a general rising is still quite possible. However, there is nothing to implicate the Bond Party as a whole in an officially organized conspiracy against the imperial Government, although the Bond leaders have winked at or pandered to sedition in order to preserve their popularity.

"The British failures and the appearance of the Boers on British territory have fomented rebellion; but even now a decisive British victory would prevent its further spread."

This correspondent testifies to the value of the servicees rendered by Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, in an embarrassing position. He speaks less highly of Mr. Hofmeyr, the real leader of the Bond party, and severely condemns the Dutch press of the colony, which, he says, "is doing its utmost, while keeping on the windy side of the law, to promote rebellion and to envenom racial antagonism."

CRADDOCK, Cape Colony, Jan. 18.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, the Boers, with a commando of colonial rebels, occupied Prieska, a village on the Orange River, about 107 miles northwest of De Aar.

KIPLING TO GO TO CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Mr. Rudyard Kipling and his family will sail for Cape Town to-morrow.

Mr. Kipling has written the following characteristic letter to the British Guiana Branch of the Navy League, in recognition of a contribution to the war fund:

"Bravo, British Guiana! Seeing what they have had to contend with lately in the sugar line, they have done uncommonly well. Please convey to them my best thanks—first, as Vice President of the league; second, as perpetrator of 'The Absent-Minded Beggar,' and, third, as a fellow-contributor to the big jackpot which we are boiling up on Thomas's behalf. Have you seen Brazil and Trinidad come into the game?"

TO BUY AMERICAN HORSES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 18.—From a source which has hitherto proved trustworthy it is learned that Great Britain will soon begin the purchase of cavalry horses in this country. The British cavalry is now greatly in need of horses, and is unable to procure the kind desired to advantage anywhere except in the United States. How many horses they will buy cannot be estimated, since, in addition to the needs of the regular cavalry organization, the oft-repeated suggestion that mounted infantry in the Transvaal would prove highly effective is believed to have borne fruit at the War Office and improvements in this direction decided upon. If this is true, the number of horses required will be very large. It is also learned that only the small Western horses will be purchased. The shipments are to be made from New Orleans in the same manner as the shipments of mules now being made to South Africa.

The officer who is to have charge of the purchases has arrived and is now at the St. Charles Hotel. He is Lieut. Col. Stevens of the Indian cavalry service, and his mission is entirely apart from that of the other officers, who are still buying mules. Speaking of the matter to-day, Col. Stevens said that he is awaiting orders from the War Office. It is understood, however, that the purchase of the horses will be commenced within a few days. So far the British Government has spent between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 for Southern and Western mules. There are three transports here now waiting to be loaded with them, and more are coming.

Canada Has Many Volunteers.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 18.—Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, said to-night a sufficient number of Canadians had already volunteered to raise a force of 10,000 for service in South Africa. Officers enough for an army of 25,000 men had sent in applications for active service.

Another Boer Resolution Submitted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to inform the Senate if any person had been accredited from the Transvaal to the United States Government in any capacity, and if such person were officially accepted and recognized, and if not, why not. Objection was made to immediate consideration of the resolution, and it went over under the rules.

GERMAN PRESS IS PACIFIED.

Excitement Over the Recent Seizures by Great Britain Is Now Fast Dying Out.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The German press adopts a more quiet tone regarding the seizures of German vessels by British warships, printing with satisfaction extracts of a similar tenor from London papers. Owing to the prospect of a speedy settlement, satisfactory to Germany, to-morrow's interpellation is expected to be calm and non-sensational.

The Berliner Tageblatt is informed from St. Petersburg that Russian statemen are trying to get the support of the French Cabinet for calling an international congress to revise maritime law and to clarify the idea of contraband.

The owners of the Hans Wagner, which was stopped in South African waters on Dec. 19 by the British gunboat Fearless, and ordered to go to Port Elizabeth to unload, were informed that the hark would be released as soon as the search of her cargo had been completed, assuming that no contraband was found.

The papers print a Lisbon despatch announcing that many Portuguese shippers have revoked contracts by the German East African Line, owing to the seizures. They point out that the effect of this is to favor the competing French line, which has not been molested.

LOCATING THE SEIZED FLOUR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Choate is prosecuting his efforts to learn just where the provisions are that were seized off Delagoa Bay on the Mashona, the Maria, and the Beatrice. He has reported that the goods on the Maria are in the Custom House at Durban subject to the disposition of the owners. The goods carried on the Mashona are believed to be still on board that ship at Cape Town, but owing to imperfections in the ship's papers it has not yet been possible to clear up the facts in that case. The Beatrice is at East London, and the British Government is trying to learn from its officers the status of the cargo.

It is authoritatively stated that there is no difference whatever between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain as to the legal aspects of the seizures of goods in these three cases. The British Government has admitted without reserve that these goods were not liable to seizure. That has given complete satisfaction to the State Department. It does not follow that the department accepts as binding the view of the British Government as to the conditions under which flour and food stuffs may become contraband, but the department prefers to follow the usual rule of international law and avoid passing on hypothetical cases and contenting itself with the full acceptance of its views by the British Government in the present instance.

RUTGERS LEAGUE MEETING.

At the educational conference of the Rutgers League of New York held yesterday in Genealogical Hall, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, Prof. D. S. Martin of the Presbyterian College for Women, Columbia, S. C., was the principal speaker.

"The small college," said Prof. Martin, "brings education home to rural communities, and its commencement interests a whole countryside. The association between professors and students is closer, and the general atmosphere in a small college is different from that of a university. In the large institution the individual is lost in the mass, and college spirit expresses itself merely in yells. The small college is the hope of the country. In the more advanced grade of education the large university is necessary."

Passing to the subject of higher education for women, the speaker said that it was not a modern idea.

"A good deal of it existed among the present grandmothers and great-grandmothers. The wives and daughters of the cultured men of Colonial days were cultured women, but it was not a culture gathered in institutions.

"New York State was practically the first State in which educational institutions for women were founded."

Prof. Martin expressed himself as being opposed to co-education and to that spirit of woman's college life that found expression in the adoption of college yells and gowns.

Chancellor MacCracken of New York University took exception to Prof. Martin's remark concerning gowns.

"I like the idea of gowns," said he, "and I fail to notice that the fact that my daughter wore one in her classroom made her like pretty dresses for other occasions than the classroom any the less. It places all upon a footing of equality in the classroom, and is to be desired upon that account."

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, pleaded for the need of more religious instruction in public institutions.

The Rev. Leighton Williams expressed the hope that the friends of the former Rutgers Female Institute would ultimately secure the financial backing necessary for the reopening of the school.

MISTAKEN FOR HIGHWAYMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 18.—In a tunnel under the Lake Shore Railroad near Grand River, at Painesville, at an early hour this morning, three men met J. D. Connell, the Marshal of that town, returning home in his carriage. According to the reports of the occurrence, one of the men took hold of the horse's head and demanded the driver to stop.

Mr. Connell, who is also a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lake County, thought that the men were highwaymen, and, fearing for his safety, he fired his gun. One of the men fell to the ground and died in a few minutes. It was then found that the man who had been shot was William Weinbrener, a prominent citizen of Painesville. His home is but a few rods distant from the tunnel. The other two men are also prominent. They claim that they had no intention of holding up Marshall Connell. Connell claims that in the dark he was unable to recognize them.

Fire in Shaker Village.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 18.—Shaker Village, at East Canterbury, was visited by fire this afternoon, entailing a loss of $20,000, with no insurance. The fire started in a large barn of the Middle family, which was destroyed, as were also a large brick dwelling house, a tool house, and twenty-three head of cattle. The cause of the fire is unknown. The barn where the fire was discovered was one of the largest owned by the Shaker community.

Killed His Wife for a Burglar.

HILLSBOROUGH, Ill., Jan. 18.—Edward Moore, an employe of the Hillsborough Coal Company, mistook his wife, Rose, for a burglar last night and killed her. Moore and a friend named Lannigan were playing checkers. Moore says he thought his wife had retired. Hearing a noise at the kitchen door, he entered his wife's bedroom, not noticing her absence, secured his revolver, and, seeing a form in the kitchen, fired, the ball entering the brain of his wife.

HOLLAND SOCIETY DINNER

Transvaal War Gives a Text for Some Speakers.

MR. WISE PRAISES BOERS

Justice Gildersleeve Rebukes Those Who Would Cast Slurs Upon the City of Their Homes.

Nearly 400 members and guests sat at table at the fifteenth annual dinner of the Holland Society of New York, held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, in the grand ball room, which was decorated with the American and Dutch colors, with the arms of the society conspicuously displayed on an orange banner in rear of the Chairman. Many members of the society wore orange-colored ties. Tunis G. Bergen, President of the society, presided. On his right was Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve; on his left ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck.

The other guests at the table of honor were George Gray Ward of St. George's Society, John R. Planten, Consul General of Holland; Robert B. Roosevelt, William E. Dodge, New England Society; Senator C. P. Vedder, Frederick de Peyster Foster, St. Nicholas Society; Frederick J. de Peyster, Society of Colonial Wars; Julien T. Davies, St. David's Society; Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Justice Henry R. Beekman, Dr. A. Vanderveer, John S. Wise, Justice Charles H. Truax, Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller, Andrew McLean, Louis Wiley, Society of the Genesee; Milton I. Southard, Ohio Society; William M. Polk, Southern Society; ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, Justice P. Henry Dugro, and Justice James A. O'Gorman, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Others present included Montagu White, Consul General of the Transvaal in London; Eugene Van Schaick, Dr. H. R. Vedder, D. H. Houghtaling, Albert V. B. Tibbetts, Jr., H. W. Van Wagenen, S. D. Coykendall, A. T. Clearwater, Arthur H. Van Brunt, John R. Van Wormer, Warner Van Norden, the Rev. J. Howard Suydam, Augustus Rapelye, William H. Vredenburgh, John H. Starin, Gen. Warren M. Healey, Henry L. Bogert, Eugene T. Van Valin, George W. Van Siclen, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, and Peter F. Meyer.

The menu was prepared on an elaborate scale. One of the cards had the menu in Dutch, with the programme of the speeches, and bore a portrait of William of Nassau on the back. The orchestra, between the speeches, played Dutch patriotic airs.

President Tunis G. Bergen, in his introductory speech, made no reference to the war in South Africa, and the theme was taken up by nearly all the speakers. Said President Bergen:

"Of course, on this occasion, I do not wish to claim the earth for the Dutch. Still wherever the Dutch do touch the earth they like to stay. There they generally do stay until they choose to move. You may coax them and they will hustle. But if you try to drive them you can't get a move on them.

"It has lately been discovered by one of the greatest empires that sometimes you can't make a few Dutch move on. But, no, I won't enter upon that subject in the presence of my old friend, the President of the St. George's Society, for I like the real thing in an Englishman. But in his presence I am willing to say I would rather stroke the handsome mane of the British lion than pull his royal tail.

"To-night, however, let us see the old vision of the little land of the mighty few. We see again those strong-willed men whose eyes looked you straight, and whose hands gripped you true! And by the hearthstones we see again the broad benignant brows of those grand dames of ours where love and purity and tender mercy sat on their throne! Oh, you men from Jersey hills and meadows and the Catskills, from the Hackensack, the Rondout, the Mohawk, from Long Island's bays and shores, from Hudson's mighty river—will you forget? [Cries of "No, never!"] No, by the God of our fathers and these colors that float above us!—we shall remember!" [Applause.]

Justice Gildersleeve, in responding to the toast "Nieuw Amsterdam the Bud, New York the Full-Blown Flower," gave some facts and reasons that warranted a New Yorker in feeling proud at being able to say, "I am a resident of the metropolis of the world," and incidentally he paid a tribute to the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

"I am permitted to name but a few of the advantages, facts, incidents, and sentiments that appeal to the pride of loyal New Yorkers," he said. "Bearing these things in mind, should not the citizen of our municipality, living under laws that he has had a voice in making, when he thinks something has gone wrong confidently file his complaint with the proper tribunal and seek without misgivings those remedies the constitution and laws are ample to give? When has a charge of corruption or an accusation of crime been made, supported by competent evidence, where the guilty went unwhipped of justice? The Grand Juries before entering upon their duties solemnly swear to present no person from envy, hatred, or malice, nor to leave any one unpresented through fear, favor, affection, or reward, or hope thereof, but to present all things truly, according to the best of their understanding. What does this imply? Honest thought and honest action, the beacon lights that guide men to prosperity and happiness and municipalities to wealth, power, and glory.

"It is with these principles before them that our courts undertake the responsibility of administering the civil and criminal laws. By this method we get the benefit of good laws, and pernicious laws are soon abolished. A man accomplishes no good by villifying and reviling his fellow-citizens. If our municipal home needs cleaning, the law providing a way, perfection should not be expected in any municipal government. Let those who love New York and are proud of its history thank God that its defamers are few and unpotential."

John S. Wise spoke to the toast of "Dutch Civilization." Alluding to the South African trouble, he said:

"I like the idea of gowns," said he, "and I fail to notice that the fact that my daughter wore one in her classroom made her like pretty dresses for other occasions than the classroom any the less. It places all upon a footing of equality in the classroom, and is to be desired upon that account."

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, pleaded for the need of more religious instruction in public institutions.

The Rev. Leighton Williams expressed the hope that the friends of the former Rutgers Female Institute would ultimately secure the financial backing necessary for the reopening of the school.

IRISHMEN CHEER THE BOERS.

Hundreds of Diners at Sherry's Applaud Sentiments of Hostility to Great Britain.

Pro-Boer sentiments met with a rousing reception at the annual dinner of the American-Irish Historical Society held at Sherry's last night. There were several hundred of the members present, and the speechmaking after the banquet began so late that several of the addresses had to be cut from the programme. There were no set toasts. A feature of the evening's proceedings was the harp playing of Miss Sullivan, a daughter of the late Lord Mayor of Dublin. The entire company rose after her playing and drank her health.

Thomas J. Gargan of Boston, the President General of the society, presided, and after an introductory speech, he introduced as the first speaker Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana. Mr. Carter aroused the first enthusiasm of the evening by saying that it had become the fashion to call the people of this country an Anglo-Saxon race, but the great achievements of the century were not the results of puny Anglo-Saxon endeavor.

Mr. Gargan next introduced George W. Van Siclen of the Holland Society, and when he mentioned the Transvaal the members rose and cheered him to the echo. Mr. Van Siclen announced his intention of speaking plainly, which evidently met with the approval of his hearers. He said that he was glad that what had been said and what was to be said was not controlled by British sentiment or British gold, and that it was a shame that New York, the greatest city of the New World, was dominated by British feeling.

"It makes me sick," said Mr. Van Siclen, "to see the American descendants of Dutch and French ancestors toadying to that damned British crowd. That's plain talk, but I hope you will forgive it. [Applause.] I won't take off my hat to them, and I don't think you will. Don't let us do it." [Applause.]

The speaker then detached the Boer flag that he had worn in his button hole and, waving it aloft to great applause, told his auditors to note how it was made up of a combination of the colors of their country, to which was added "the green of eternal hope and of Ireland." He spoke at length on what he termed the "humbug of British friendship for America."

Ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut and Justice Wauhope Lynn also spoke, the latter wishing Queen Victoria good luck on what her troops were getting in Africa.

Telegrams of regret were received from Gov. Roosevelt, who said he hoped the society would find it possible to hold a meeting in Albany so that he could have the pleasure of entertaining the members at the Executive Mansion; from Vice President John D. Crimmins, Patrick A. Collins of Boston, and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo.

At a business meeting that preceded the dinner, reports were read showing the prosperous condition of the society, which now has branches in every State in the Union, and the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President General—Thomas J. Gargan, Boston; Vice President General—John D. Crimmins, New York; Secretary General—Thomas Hamilton Murray, Woonsocket, R. I.; Treasurer General—John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H.; Librarian and Archivist—Thomas B. Lawler, New York.

HUNDRED YEAR CLUB MEETS.

About sixty members of the Hundred Year Club met last night at Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and discussed the newest wrinkles in the art of living to a ripe old age. One young woman suggested as a cure for consumption a treatment of late hours and late suppers, and in fact a general disregard for all the rules generally observed by invalids. "If a person finds that he has inherited consumption," she said, "he shouldn't think about it at all. He shouldn't stay in bed, but should get up, run around at night, eat lobster salad and Welsh rabbits for supper, and enjoy life generally. That's the only way of curing it."

The announcement of the death of Frank H. Leavenworth of Detroit, Mich., one of the Councilors at Large of the society, caused general regret. The sorrow caused by the loss of an associate was heightened by the knowledge that a prominent member of the club had failed signally in his ambition to become a centenarian.

Dr. J. H. Patchin read a paper advocating the use of gymnasium exercise as an aid to medical treatment. Frankland Jannus followed this with a speech against the evils of modern cooking.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President—Dr. H. W. Wiley; Vice President—Theodore Sutro; Historian—Mrs. L. W. Hester; Secretary—G. W. Smith; Treasurer—G. W. Dithridge; Assistant Secretary—Frankland Jannus. Directors—Dr. Carleton Simon, Dr. W. R. Davidson, Mrs. Almon Kinsley, and Mrs. Anna M. Lawson.

AMERICAN RAILWAY IN CHINA.

Clarence Cary of Cary & Whitridge, the counsel for the American China Development Company, of which the late Senator Calvin S. Brice was a moving spirit, has recently returned to this city, after an absence of some months in China. He has been engaged at Shanghai, Peking, and elsewhere in conference with Chinese officials, with a view to having the contract which was made between the company and the Chinese Minister at Washington put into more workable shape, as well as to adjusting certain coal-mining rights in China. It is believed that work on the railway from Canton to Han-Kow, which the company is to construct, and which will be, with its branches, some 950 miles long, will soon be begun.

"The benefits to American trade which will accrue by reason of this railway," said Mr. Cary, "will be very great. Most of the materials for its construction will have to be bought in America, and the railway will itself keep the door open to American commerce."

WOMAN AFIRE IN STREET.

Mrs. Teresa Goodman, thirty-five years old, was fatally burned at her home, 453 Chestnut Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and died in an ambulance that was taking her to St. Mary's Hospital. Her husband, Charles, and her eldest son are employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. While she was raking the fire in a front room a red-hot coal dropped unnoticed on the carpet at her feet. The burning carpet set Mrs. Goodman's wrapper afire. She screamed for help and ran into the street.

After the woman had gone 50 feet she fell unconscious on the sidewalk outside the residence of Charles Bickel, 457 Chestnut Street. He ran out and threw blankets over her.

Bickel and several other neighbors ran into the Goodman house, which was on fire, and rescued three children. Bickel then rang a fire alarm. The firemen quickly put out the flames. The damage to the house was less than $100, and to the furniture less than $50.

Prof. Amos G. Warner Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—Prof. Amos Griswold Warner, Professor of Applied Economics at Leland Stanford Junior University, is dead. He was born at Elkader, Iowa, Dec. 21, 1861, and was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1885. Three years later the degree of Ph. D. was granted to him by Johns Hopkins University. From 1887 to 1889 he was general agent of the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore. From 1889 to 1891 he was a lecturer on economics at the University of Nebraska, and in the latter year was appointed Superintendent of Charities in the District of Columbia. In 1893 he was appointed to the professorship in Leland Stanford Junior University which he held up to his death. He was the author of "American Charities" and other works on economic subjects.

Woman Found Dead in Air Shaft.

Mrs. Milfred Farrell, seventy years old, was found at the bottom of the airshaft of her home, 139 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, last night, dead. The woman lived with her husband and two sons on the fifth floor of the building. Late last night the janitress was awakened by a peculiar noise. She investigated and discovered the body of Mrs. Farrell. Policeman Smith of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station aroused the Farrells, who were all asleep, and informed them of the accident. An investigation showed that a window opening on the shaft had been raised. The family believe that the woman fell asleep and accidentally rolled out of the window.

A Smallpox Epidemic in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—Dispatches from Houston say smallpox is prevalent in many parts of Texas and in the Indian Territory. There have been a number of infected points in Texas since December, 1898, and the disease has appeared in nearly every section of the State. The first infection and several subsequent cases were traced to Sedalia, Mo. There have as yet been but few deaths in the infected regions, but a general quarantine is threatened against the territory by north Texas towns.

Daniel Doody Gets Bail.

Daniel Doody, the contractor who was indicted for perjury by the Kings County Grand Jury on Wednesday in connection with the City Works trials in Brooklyn, was yesterday released on bail of $5,000, furnished by Alexander G. Calder, a builder of 420 Eighth Street, and John Murphy, a granite dealer of 20 De Sales Place.

Boston Brokers' Accounts Attached.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The accounts of the brokerage firm of Clark & Coolidge in various brokerage offices were attached to-day in a suit brought by E. C. Hovey, assignee for Dillaway & Starr, to recover any equities in Clark and Coolidge accounts. The bill in equity asks for the appointment of a receiver for Messrs. Clark & Coolidge.

Russia to Lend Korea $12,000,000?

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Shanghai says: "It is reported here that an agreement has been concluded under which Russia will lend Korea $12,000,000, of which $5,000,000 will be paid immediately, Korea having unsuccessfully applied to Japan for a loan."

GIFTS TO FLOWER HOSPITAL.

Widow and Daughter of Roswell P. Flower Present $100,000 Each to the Institution He Founded.

Flower Hospital has just become richer by $200,000 through the generosity of Mrs. Roswell P. Flower and Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor, her daughter, each of whom has presented $100,000 to the institution on the sole condition that the name Flower Hospital shall be retained in perpetuity. In addition, a legacy of $5,000 was received yesterday from the estate of Miss Ray.

Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Dean of the Faculty of the college and senior surgeon of the hospital, said yesterday that the money now in possession of the Trustees would enable the hospital to carry out in the near future a scheme for the addition to the institution of a school for nurses and a new dispensary, the need of which is badly felt. The hospital, both in the medical and surgical sections, is so crowded that large numbers of applicants for beds have to be turned away.

"The Flower Hospital," said Dr. Helmuth, "not only does an immense charitable work among the poor of New York, but also renders important service in the matter of instruction to the medical classes of the college, and thus accomplishes the utmost good that can be expected from hospital work."

The hospital was founded in 1889 by Roswell P. Flower, who gave it an endowment fund of $55,000. This was supplemented by W. B. Ogden with a gift of over $70,000. Henry R. Kunhardt constructed a men's ward in the medical section of the building, which received the title of the Kunhardt Ward, and E. C. Benedict came forward to furnish a woman's ward. Over $55,000 has been given to endow beds in the institution. Dr. Timothy F. Allen is President of the Board of Trustees, which includes James M. Cannon, F. M. De Voe, Anson R. Flower, James McLean, Justice Rufus B. Cowing, Wheaton B. Kunhardt, and Henry Kearney.

DIED WITH RELIEF AT HAND.

Comenseu, Fearing His Lodge Would Refuse His Appeal for Aid, Took a Poisonous Acid.

After looking vainly for work for two months Oscar Comenseu, thirty-five years old, a bookkeeper of 410 Washington Street, Hoboken, committed suicide last evening. He had a wife and three young children, and it is said that when he left home yesterday morning he declared that he would not return again empty-handed, as he had been doing every night for weeks. After vainly trying to obtain employment at his regular occupation, he had tried to get work as a common laborer, but his physical unfitness prevented.

Yesterday he tramped the city looking for a job, but could find nothing to do. Last night Mount Sinai Lodge, a Hebrew benevolent society, to which Comenseu belonged, met in Atlantic Hall, at 26 Delancey Street. The disheartened bookkeeper decided to use his last resource by going to his lodge brothers, stating his case and asking them for help. He attended the meeting, and when the proper order of business came he took the floor and told of his plight.

"I would not ask you for help, but I and my children are starving," he told the members of the lodge. Several were moved to tears by his appeal, and one member moved that the rules be suspended and that the application be granted. This would have been carried but for a constitutional provision making it impossible. The Chairman asked the applicant to step into the ante-room until his case could be considered. Comenseu did so, several of the members assuring him that he would receive aid.

There was a small peep hole in the door shutting the lodge room from the one where Comenseu waited. Listening through this he evidently heard something that discouraged him. What was said the lodge members would not say. In the midst of their discussion they heard the sound of a body falling in the ante-room, and a groan. Several at once rushed to the door. Comenseu, believing that his application was about to be refused, had swallowed three ounces of carbolic acid. He died in a few minutes.

The President of the lodge said it was Comenseu's imagination that led to his act. He had just been ready, he said, to ask for the vote, and the application would have been granted unanimously.

TO COMPETE WITH MATCH TRUST.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Negotiations are under way by which the National Match Company, another concern in opposition to the Match Trust, will open its first factory in Evanston, Ill., early in March. The most modern machines, on which the American and foreign rights have been purchased outright, will be installed, and the first output will average 100,000 boxes a day.

Plans for immediate extension have been perfected, and within the year three more plants, it is stated, will be established in the Middle West. Patents on improved box-making apparatus also have been secured, and a 400-acre tract of timber land in Georgia purchased. Boston capital is heavily represented in the new competitor.

FIGHTING THE TOBACCO TRUST.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18.—The tobacco growers of North Carolina, in State Convention to-day, adopted an agreement whereby they are not to sell the American Tobacco Company a pound of their leaf tobacco for five years.

The contract, in part, is as follows:

"We agree to enter into a contract with J. F. Jordan and his associates to sell to them our tobacco raised during the next five years at an advance of not less than 15 per cent. over the prices of the same grade of tobacco during the last five years, the said price to be fixed by a commission.

"And we further recommend for our mutual benefit that the farmers of North Carolina reduce their crop at least 25 per cent. below the past year's production. We invite the co-operation of Virginia, South Carolina, and other sections which grow bright tobacco."

This contract will be submitted to individual farmers for approval. When 90 per cent. of them have agreed to it, another State Convention will be held. The final contract then adopted will also be referred back to the individual farmer. If signed by 90 per cent. of them it will be binding and become operative at once.

An effort is being made to arrange a joint convention of North Carolina and Virginia tobacco men with a view to securing the co-operation of all tobacco growers in those States.

PROTEST AGAINST FIRE HOUSE.

A delegation of property owners from West Ninety-second Street and a committee from the West End Association called on Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday to petition him not to establish a fire house in West Ninety-second Street between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, as had been planned by the department. Walter Stabler, Chairman of the committee, had a petition signed by a large number of property owners in the neighborhood which requested that another site be selected, as the establishment of the house at the place selected would greatly depreciate property in the vicinity. This property, the petition said, had been purchased at high prices because there were no undesirable features in the locality.

Commissioner Scannell said he did not wish to do anything objectionable, but as Commissioner of the department he was instrusted with the protection of the lives and property of all the people in the district, as well as in other parts of the city. He hinted that the petitioners, if they desired, could purchase another site for the fire house and present it to the city.

Chief Croker, who was present, said that it was absolutely necessary to have a fire house in that district, as there was none on the north nearer than One Hundred and Third Street, and none on the south nearer than Eighty-second Street. There were a number of tenements in the neighborhood, he said.

At Commissioner Scannell's suggestion the members of the committee said they would have a talk with Mayor Van Wyck to-day at 3 o'clock.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—C. W. Tillinghast, Troy; Senator T. H. Carter, Montana; T. Nelson Page, Washington.

HOLLAND—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

GRAND—First Lieut. R. P. Scott, First Infantry, United States Army; Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

ALBEMARLE—William Endicott, Boston.

STURTEVANT—Franklin Coe, Rochester.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. B. Swift, Cincinnati.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Gruber, laces; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Netherland.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; D. Hutzler, dress goods, silks, and laces; 45 Mercer Street; Everett House.

Keith, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. Pentoney, millinery; 96 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.

Levy Brothers, La Grange, Ga.; B. H. Levy, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; G. W. Culpepper, dress goods and silks; 53 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; C. H. Barnham, furniture; 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. Johnstone, furniture; 2 Walker Street.

Dannenberg Company, The, Macon, Ga.; A. Dannenberg, upholstery goods, laces, and ribbons. 43 Leonard Street.

Strauss, H., Louisville, Ky.; furnishing goods; 443 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Smith, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. G. Knowles, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; J. H. Warren, stationery; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. F. Rauser, yarns; Hotel Cadillac.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; S. H. Trask, boys' clothing, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, domestics, 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; I. Goldsmith, clothing, 515 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; G. Millhiser, piece goods, 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Dreyfous Company, New Orleans, La.; D. Dreyfous, dry goods, 77 Walker Street.

Heidenheim, Levy & Co., New Orleans, La.; E. Heidenheim, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hammell, L., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; L. Hammell, dress goods, silks, linens, cloaks, suits, laces, and millinery; 77 Walker Street; Hoffman House.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; L. Levy, clothing; Hoffman House.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Sonneborn, woolens; M. H. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Bass Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; B. G. Bass, dry goods and notions; Hotel Vendome.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Morton, clothing; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss & Co., Lexington, Ky.; P. Strauss, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss & Co., Hamilton, Ohio; E. Strauss, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Friend, N., Austin, Minn.; clothing; Hotel Albert.

Robinson, J. M. Norton, Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. G. Robinson, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Willoughby, Hill & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Hill, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Drain, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Sharpe, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Steinwedel, notions and stationery; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel

Smith, J. J., Pittsburg, Penn.; dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.

Bittner, Hunsicker & Co., Allentown, Penn.; F. Bittner, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jones Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, M

NEW ROUTES TO BROOKLYN

Bill in Legislature Providing for Tunnels and Bridges.

A COMMISSION IS PROPOSED

Tunnel to Start Between Wall and Whitehall Streets—Bridge Over Blackwell's Island.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Brennan of Brooklyn has introduced a bill providing for more bridges and tunnels between New York City boroughs. It provides that immediately after the passage of the act the Governor of the State of New York shall appoint six citizens of the City of New York a commission for the purpose of constructing, as agents of the State, permanent suspension bridges over the East River, and a tunnel or tunnels between the boroughs of the City of New York.

The commission shall proceed at once to prepare a plan for a permanent tunnel between some convenient and eligible point in the Borough of Manhattan, between Whitehall and Wall Streets and a convenient and eligible point in the Borough of Brooklyn, between Atlantic and Hamilton Avenues. Such tunnel is to be of sufficient size to admit of the construction and operation of not less than one nor more than four railroad tracks of standard gauge, and with such loops at the terminus of such tunnel in said boroughs as may be necessary for its safe and convenient operation; and the commission shall have the right and is empowered to construct said tunnel under and across the East River and across any intervening land belonging to the City of New York or to private persons at such places as it may determine, provided, however, that such tunnel shall be so constructed and maintained as not to obstruct or impair navigation, commerce, or anchorage of any navigable waters without the consent of the Secretary of War.

The commission is to have the right to acquire by condemnation or purchase such real property, public or private, or right, or interest or easement therein for the construction and maintenance of the tunnel as may be necessary in the exercise of the powers conferred. Such property when acquired shall be deemed to have been acquired and held for public use.

The entire expense of constructing the tunnel shall be borne by the City of New York, and in order to meet the same the Controller of said city is directed to sell or issue from time to time, upon the requisition of such commission, corporate stock of the City of New York sufficient to realize the sum certified by such Commissioners to be then required, which shall be issued and paid over to the Commissioners.

The commission is also authorized to construct a bridge or tunnel over or under the East River between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens between the two ends of Blackwell's Island. Such bridge, when completed, shall be a public highway for the use of street, surface, and elevated railroad cars, trucks, carriages, bicycles, and foot passengers. No car of any railroad company shall cross such bridge except upon the following terms: All track structures, wires, posts, supports, machinery, and structures of every kind necessary for such cars or the operation or transportation thereof shall be paid for by the company or companies using such bridge.

Any street, surface, or elevated railroad company that has made such a contract, and that has a railroad in operation in the Borough of Brooklyn, within 1,000 feet of the terminus of such bridge, may purchase or acquire by condemnation any land or interest in land necessary for a proper approach by its cars to such bridge, or for a proper exit therefrom in the Borough of Manhattan, and any such railroad company that is operating a street, surface, or elevated railroad in the Borough of Manhattan east of Broadway may also purchase or acquire by condemnation any land or interest in land necessary for a proper approach by its cars to such bridge and tunnel.

The commission after granting hearings to the citizens of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens are empowered in their discretion to construct a bridge or tunnel between the said Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens in addition to the other bridges and tunnels provided for. All moneys required in its construction shall be expended under the direction of the commission, and the Controller shall issue all corporate stock in sufficient quantities to meet all of the expenses.

All plans, specifications, moneys, or other properties now in the hands of the authorities of the City of New York providing for the erection of the bridges and tunnels between the boroughs of the City of New York shall be turned over by the said authorities to the commission.

THE WHITE SCHOOL BILL.

Last Year's Measure to be Introduced with Changes Agreed To by Various Interests.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Senator White will reintroduce his Educational bill of last year in an amended form. An agreement has been reached between the Catholic schools and institutions, the State Department of Public Instruction, and the Statutory Revision Commission as to what the bill should contain. This agreement removes many of the points of difference on this bill which existed when it was before the last Legislature.

The agreement was reached at a conference at which were Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction Danforth E. Ainsworth, Statutory Revision Commissioner Lincoln, and former Supreme Court Justice Daly of New York City, representing Archbishop Corrigan and the Catholic interests of the State. Justice Daly presented at the conference the objections which those interests had to the White bill of last year.

It was agreed that the schools for the deaf, dumb, and blind should be made a part of the common school system of the State and subject to the laws governing that system, limiting, however, the age at seven years, instead of five, when children should be sent to those institutions. The provisions of the compulsory education law were made to apply to these defective children, as to all other children of school age in the State.

The age when the compulsory education law shall apply is now between eight and sixteen years. It was agreed to make it seven and sixteen years. The provision in the law permitting children between twelve and fourteen years to be employed after they have attended school for eighty days in any school year is to be stricken out, and it will be provided that children between fourteen and sixteen years shall be compelled to attend school unless regularly employed.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is to be clothed with power to prescribe the form of punishment in all schools, public and private, and in all institutions which are a part of the common school system. It was also provided that each child in an institution for truants shall be permitted to receive religious instruction in the religion of its parents.

LIQUOR LICENSES FOR CARS.

Assembly Committee Reports Favorably Mr. Apgar's Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Assembly Excise Committee to-day reported favorably Assemblyman Apgar's bill, which amends the Raines bill so that a foreign corporation operating parlor or sleeping cars in this State may obtain liquor licenses. This will enable the Pullman Car Company, which has absorbed the Wagner Company, to sell liquor on its cars.

State Superintendent of Excise Lyman attempted to have added to the bill this section: "And in case any car for which a liquor tax certificate is held shall be withdrawn from the service for repairs or leave the State, such certificate may be temporarily transferred to a substitute car, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the State Commissioner of Excise shall prescribe, without payment of any transfer fee."

Assemblyman Harburger attacked the amendment as vicious. He said the excise law did not grant the privilege of transfer to individuals and there was no reason why it should be granted to this corporation.

The committee decided to report Mr. Apgar's bill without the State Department amendment.

STATE BOARD OF BARBERS.

Assembly Bill Gives It Supervision Over All Shops and Workmen.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Brennan of Kings to-day introduced a bill which provides for the appointment of a State Board of Examiners to regulate barbering in the State, to be composed of two master barbers and two journeymen, who shall issue certificates of qualification. The members of the board are to receive as compensation $5 per day when in session, together with mileage allowance.

All the barbers in the State within three months after the passage of the act must secure the certificate provided for in the bill on the payment of $1. The board has the power to revoke any certificate on conviction for using towels, cups, or any other utensils used by barbers which are liable to spread contagious or infectious diseases. In the event of a barber shop being declared in an unsanitary condition by a member of the board, the board shall be empowered to call upon the State or municipal Boards of Health to declare said shop a public nuisance.

INHERITANCE TAX FEES.

Bill Introduced to Turn Them Over to the State Controller.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The suggestions made by State Controller Morgan in his annual report to take away from the Controller of New York City, and the County Treasurers and Surrogates of Kings and Erie, the right to compute and collect the inheritance tax, and placing it in the hands of the State Controller, were embodied in a bill introduced to-day in the Assembly by Mr. Falows of New York.

The bill provides that the State Controller shall appoint, and may at pleasure remove, five persons in the County of New York, two persons in the County of Kings, and one person in the County of Erie, to act as Appraisers therein. The Appraisers so appointed shall receive an annual salary, together with their actual and necessary traveling expenses and witness fees. The salaries are to be: In New York County, $4,000; in Kings County, $3,000, and in Erie County, $2,500.

TO BAR OLD CANNED GOODS.

Assembly Bill Requires Date to be Stamped on Every Can.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Mr. Farrell has introduced a bill intended to prevent the sale of old canned goods. The bill provides that every manufacturer of cans used, or to be used for the canning of vegetables, fruits, fish, and liquids of all kinds, description, and sorts, shall imprint upon the bottom and sides of said cans, the year in which said can was made. Each manufacturer shall pay a tax of 1½ cents on each and every can manufactured, sold, or exposed for sale in this State.

Every person selling or exposing for sale canned goods of the kind, description, and sort mentioned in this act, which have not the year imprinted on each can, shall pay a tax of 10 cents for each and every can so exposed for sale.

SPECIAL SESSIONS JUDGE.

Assembly Bill Authorizes the Mayor to Appoint Another One.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Morris introduced a bill in the Assembly to-day which authorizes the Mayor of New York City to appoint an additional Justice of the Court of Special Sessions in the First Division, who shall hold office for ten years. It further provides for the appointment of an additional deputy clerk for each of the Special Sessions divisions of the city, who shall hold office for a period of five years. The Justices are empowered to appoint an additional stenographer and interpreter if deemed necessary.

The Court of Special Sessions of either of said divisions is to be divided into two parts, one of which must be held by three Justices and the other by one Justice and a trial jury. Service of a juror at a court of Special Sessions for a full term shall exempt such juror from service in the court for the remainder of the year.

RAILWAY TRANSFER MEASURE.

All Elevated and Surface Roads in This City Included Under It.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Mr. Farrell has introduced a bill compelling giving of transfers on all elevated and surface railroads.

The bill provides that all railroad companies, surface, or elevated, operating in the City of New York, shall, upon the payment of one fare, issue transfers on demand, good upon each and every line of the said company, whether said line of railroad be owned, managed, controlled, or leased by the said company.

In every failure so to do the said company shall be liable to a penalty of $100 for each offense or refusal, to be recovered by the person refused the transfer.

Another Anti-Cigarette Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The third Anti-Cigarette bill of the session was introduced today in the House by Assemblyman Fordyce. The measure makes it a misdemeanor to sell or manufacture cigarettes and prescribes a penalty in case of conviction of not less than $50 or more than $1,500 and imprisonment for not more than six months.

Tax on Non-Residents' Property.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Senator Ambler has introduced a bill making the property of non-residents doing business in the State amenable to a local tax as well as a State tax.

Other Bills in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator Ford—Cancelling and refunding 50 per cent. of the assessment for the opening of Wadsworth Avenue, New York, to such property holders as have already paid the full amount.

Senator Elsberg—Fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Municipal Court in Queens and Richmond at $7,000 per annum, in Bronx and Brooklyn at $8,000 per annum, and in Manhattan $9,000 per annum. This increases the Queens and Richmond Justices' salaries by $2,000 a year.

Senator Ford—Allowing the Commissioners of the Police Department of New York City to rehear the charges against Policeman Adolph S. Wasserman.

Senator McCarren—Allowing the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Second Department to appoint and at pleasure remove a confidential clerk, at a salary of $2,000, and repealing Section 97 of the Civil Code in so far as it permits the appointment of individual clerks by individual Justices.

Senator D. F. Davis—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure increasing the salaries of interpreters in Kings County from $1,200 to $1,800 per year, to be paid by the Controller of the City of New York, instead of by the County Treasurer as heretofore.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—These bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Gleason—Fixing the salary of the Coroners of Monroe County at $2,000 per year.

Mr. Allds—Appropriating $2,106.40 for completing the east wing, kitchen, and dining room at the Dannemora State Hospital for Insane Convicts.

Mr. O'Connell—Prohibiting the issuance of trading stamps and making it a misdemeanor to so do.

Also a bill amending the State Charities Law so as to provide that a member of the State Board of Charities shall be a representative labor man, upon the next vacancy occurring in such board.

Mr. Maher—To prohibit a certain class of furniture sales in private houses. The bill provides that all furniture sales in private shall be under a trade name conspicuously exposed.

Mr. Sands—Reducing the number of official ballots to be provided at a general election from two to one-and-a-half times as many ballots as there were names of electors on the register of electors of such district.

Mr. Wilson—Fixing the court fees in the municipal courts of New York City as follows: In an action where no jury trial is demanded, $1; where a jury of six is demanded, $4.50, and where a jury of twelve is asked for, $7.50.

Mr. Scanlon—Creating a new Aldermanic district in New York City to take in certain districts south of Harlem River which have a voting population of some 8,000.

Mr. Guider—Two bills to prevent the operation of railroads on Carlton Avenue and Ashland place in the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Holstein—Transferring the Eighth Ward in Brooklyn from the Second Judicial District to the Fifth district.

Mr. Adams—Authorizing the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to audit and allow the interest on assessments to the owners and persons interested in the land assessed by the city for the paving and grading of Logan, Herriman, Richmond, Ashford, Vermont, Hinsdale, Sackman, Market, and Essex Streets, Snediker, Belmont, Miller, and Shutter Avenues.

Mr. De Graw—Appropriating $200,000 for enlarging and to furnish the State Armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

Mr. Morgan—Abolishing the office of County Treasurer of Kings County, now held by John Kimball.

WATER FRONT IMPROVEMENTS.

Senate Bill Provides for Work by the Department of Docks and Ferries to Cost $12,000,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Senator Ahearn to-day introduced a bill to provide for the improvement of the water front of New York City by the Department of Docks and Ferries, and the extension of docking facilities for the protection of the city's commerce. It was contended that the passage of the bill would tend to bring back to the City of New York steamships which now ply between European countries and Boston, Philadelphia, Jersey City, and other ports of entry, and to recover commerce which has left the city because of inadequate facilities.

To provide means for the improvements the bill provides that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New York shall prepare to issue corporate stock bearing interest at the rate of not more than 4 per cent., redeemable from time to time, but not more than thirty years from the date of issue. The amount of such stock shall not exceed $12,000,000 and none of it shall be sold for less than par value. The money so received shall be deposited in the treasury of New York City and shall be drawn out and paid by the Controller.

Senator Norton to-day introduced a bill amending the County law so as to allow town within a county adjoining a city of the first class to borrow money to construct and repair a dock or bulkhead within its boundaries. The bill is especially intended for Queens County.

AGAINST THE HORTON LAW.

Church Committees Decide to Urge the Repeal of the Measure.

A joint meeting of committees appointed at ministerial meetings of various churches, to work for the repeal of the Horton law, was held yesterday afternoon in the Presbyterian Building. Those present decided unanimously for the repeal of the law. A special committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, Gen. R. E. Prime, and the Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman, was appointed. It will go to the proper legislative committee to urge the law's repeal. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we condemn the full and attractive way in which some newspapers report and advertise these scandalous prizefights, and beg the privilege of introducing these papers into our homes without defiling the domestic circle with so many faces suggestive of brutality."

BRIEF LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—In the Senate this morning, after the introduction of bills, several nominations which were reported by the Finance Committee yesterday, were confirmed.

Senator Brackett's bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, audit, and determine the alleged claim of the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Crawford Company against the State for printing, and to render judgment, was passed. This bill is to allow the Court of Claims to examine and determine all claims for printing against the State.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

In the Assembly the bill of Mr. Wilson permitting Commissioners of Deeds in Kings County to take acknowledgments in any part of New York City was passed after which an adjournment was taken until 10 A. M. Friday.

TO AID STREET CLEANING.

Department Approves Recent Bills Introduced in the Legislature.

The Department of Street Cleaning has approved the five bills introduced in the Legislature regarding its management, and there is no doubt that all these measures will receive the sanction of the Tammany Hall organization. Of these bills, the most important is one enabling the Board of Estimate to authorize bond issues to provide for the purchase of stock or plant needed by the department without concurrence by the Municipal Assembly. The work of the department, especially in Brooklyn, has been greatly impeded by the failure of the Municipal Assembly to act favorably on bond resolutions, and the legislative bill referred to is intended to obviate similar delays. Another of these bills gives the Commissioner the right to make contracts for removal of snow and ice for periods of five years, and a third empowers the Dock Board to set aside the piers at West Seventy-ninth Street and West Ninety-sixth Street as dumps for the removal of ashes and garbage. This bill, if it becomes law, will save the department hauling refuse to the east side and to One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, as is now required by an act passed some years ago at the instigation of the West End Association.

FITCHBURG LEASE MAY FAIL.

Opposition of the Directors Representing Massachusetts Likely to Prevent Agreement with Boston and Maine.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—From statements made to-day by President E. D. Codman of the Fitchburg Railroad, Robert Codman, the senior Director, and Joseph B. Russel, one of the Executive Committee, it appears that the Fitchburg Railroad will not be leased to the Boston and Maine, owing to the opposition of the Directors representing the State of Massachusetts, which holds $5,000,000 worth of Fitchburg stock.

President Codman said to-day: "I understand by the Governor's letter, sent yesterday, that he leaves to the State Directors the responsibility of representing the Commonwealth in disposing of the lease in the board, reserving to the Governor and Council, however, the right to vote on the lease if it should be approved by the board and submitted to the stockholders. The Governor is satisfied to have a negative action, if taken by the board, stand without provision. While I cannot anticipate the formal action of the Board of Directors, I think it impossible, in view of the position taken by the Governor, that the board would go contrary to a negative conclusion of the State Directors, should they announce that for the State."

Robert Codman, the senior Director, said: "I think that, under ordinary circumstances, we should not have favored the proposition of the Boston and Maine Railroad, but, in view of the peril to our property in case the Legislature should approve the Boston and Albany lease, our stockholder Directors were almost unanimously in favor of the lease to the Boston and Maine. At our recent meeting we were informed by the State Directors that, after full conference with the Governor, they had decided to vote against this lease. We are very reluctant to antagonize the State Directors, and, besides this, we are aware that, with the vote of the Commonwealth against the measure at the stockholders' meeting, it would be impossible that the lease could be ratified, except possibly by a bare majority, which we should have much deprecated."

DINNER TO A. J. CASSATT.

Many Prominent Railway Men Guests of ex-Senator Davis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia gave a dinner to-night in honor of President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the guests all being men of note in the railway world. The dinner was entirely a social affair, and had no connection with any railroad consolidation or other business matters.

The guests were A. J. Cassatt, President Pennsylvania Railroad; Senator Depew of the New York Central; Samuel Spencer, President Southern Railway; Joseph S. Harris, President Philadelphia and Reading Railway; John K. Cowen, President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Oscar G. Murray, Vice President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; M. E. Ingalls, President Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; John P. Green, Vice President Pennsylvania Railroad; William L. Elkins of Philadelphia, George F. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, Senator Elkins of West Virginia, ex-Senator Gorman of Maryland, and R. C. Kerens of St. Louis.

FAITH CURIST INDICTED.

Held Criminally Responsible, with Patient's Mother, for a Death.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Jan. 18.—The Grand Jury has returned true bills against S. P. James of South Omaha, the "Divine Healer," and Mrs. P. B. Yates of Tabor, Ia., on the charge of being criminally responsible for the death of the latter's daughter, Ethel Yates, which occurred in this city Jan. 5.

The post-morten examination held on the body of Miss Yates showed that death was the result of appendicitis. A physician who had been in attendance upon the case was discharged and the girl was treated by faith cure. A Deputy Sheriff has gone to Tabor to arrest Mrs. Yates.

Dying Boy Shielded His Playmate.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 18.—John Crawford, eleven years old, is dead as a result of injuries he received by being struck in the stomach by a brick thrown by another schoolboy. No arrest has been made. Crawford's parents refuse to give the name of the boy who threw the brick, because their boy while dying obtained a promise that they would never tell who it was that caused his injury.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The New York Athletic Club and Columbia Club of Hoboken played a series in the Athletic League at the former's alleys last night. The New Yorks won two out of three games, losing the second by five pins. Geils of the Columbia Club bowled in splendid form, making an average of 205 for the three games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Armstrong, 148; Toussaint, 178; Brown, 149; Klingelhoffer, 228; Booth, 149. Total, 852.

Columbia Club—Jaeger, 120; Willin, 154; Geils, 225; Heussman, 155; Kimball, 134. Total, 788.

SECOND GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Armstrong, 163; Toussaint, 137; Brown, 151; Klingelhoffer, 162; Booth, 170. Total, 785.

Columbia Club—Jaeger, 147; Willin, 133; Geils, 191; Heussman, 133; Kimball, 186. Total, 790.

THIRD GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Armstrong, 157; Toussaint, 163; Brown, 168; Klingelhoffer, 147; Booth, 185. Total, 820.

Columbia Club—Jaeger, 123; Willin, 169; Geils, 200; Heussman, 146; Kimball, 130. Total, 768.

At the Knickerbocker Athletic Club the home team met the Elizabeth Athletic Association team in a series in the Athletic League. The Elizabeth bowlers were beaten in two games. Their only victory was scored in the first game, which they won by 103 pins. Pooney did the best work for the Knickerbockers, and Moovell bowled well for the visiting clubmen. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Stone, 118; Davies, 128; Pooney, 172; Roll, 190; Johnson, 148. Total, 756.

Elizabeth Club—Lane, 160; Vandezaco, 172; Davis, 192; Moovell, 192; Pope, 143. Total, 859.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Stone, 173; Davies, 174; Pooney, 179; Roll, 134; Johnson, 141. Total, 801.

Elizabeth Club—Lane, 153; Vandezaco, 134; Davis, 146; Moovell, 164; Pope, 186. Total, 785.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Stone, 156; Davies, 188; Pooney, 188; Roll, 133; Johnson, 181. Total, 846.

Elizabeth Club—Lane, 145; Vandezaco, 186; Davis, 136; Moovell, 185; Pope, 152. Total, 804.

The Riverdales, Harlem Wheelmen, and Empires each won and lost a game in the Harlem League, which completed its schedule last night. The postponed games of the tourney will be decided next week. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 163; Gray, 181; Brower, 161; H. Ebling, 170; E. Ebling, 213. Total, 888.

Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 155; Thompson, 152; Smith, 141; Du Barry, 159; Duff, 206. Total, 813.

SECOND GAME.

Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 181; Thompson, 156; Smith, 139; Du Barry, 184; Duff, 196. Total, 856.

Empire—Howell, 170; Mische, 169; Williamson, 183; Stoff, 145; Voorhees, 166. Total, 833.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Howell, 193; Mische, 133; Williamson, 177; Stoff, 169; Voorhees, 201. Total, 873.

Riverdale—Monahan, 156; Gray, 135; Brower, 191; H. Ebling, 153; E. Ebling, 214. Total, 849.

The Borough team was outclassed by the Dolando and Morris Wheelmen teams in the North Side National League last night. In the second game the Borough team failed to roll up to the 600 mark. The Morris Wheelmen won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Dolando—Coleman, 141; Moynahan, 201; Procter, 171; Schlusing, 165; Lohls, 130. Total, 808.

Borough—Carsens, 141; Spellman, 123; Grau, 133; McIntosh, 129; Munsie, 169. Total, 693.

SECOND GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 184; Thompson, 135; O'Neill, 144; Schwager, 134; Gibson, 162. Total, 759.

Borough—Carsens, 111; Spellman, 126; Grau, 123; McIntosh, 128; Munsie, 101. Total, 589.

THIRD GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 173; Thompson, 181; O'Neill, 158; Schwager, 168; Gibson, 166. Total, 846.

Dolando—Coleman, 169; Moynahan, 175; Procter, 160; Schlusing, 147; Lohls, 146. Total, 796.

The series decided in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night was productive of good scores. The Home team scored a double victory, defeating the Norwich Union and Liverpool and London and Globe teams. The latter won its game with the Norwich Union team. The score of 204 by Constant of the Liverpool and London and Globe team in the third game was the best individual score of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Home—Cotter, 138; Brunninger, 210; Wells, 114; Crosby, 124; Collinson, 143. Total, 738.

Norwich Union—Phillips, 123; Morris, 108; Olmstead, 109; Porter, 158; Ohl, 118. Total, 676.

SECOND GAME.

Home—Cotter, 141; Brunninger, 123; Wells, 158; Crosby, 174; Collinson, 178. Total, 774.

Liverpool and London and Globe—Walter, 134; Gardner, 140; Smith, 161; Bentley, 93; Constant, 171. Total, 699.

THIRD GAME.

Liverpool and London and Globe—Walter, 184; Gardner, 136; Smith, 120; Bentley, 120; Constant, 204. Total, 764.

Norwich Union—Phillips, 199; Morris, 94; Olmstead, 135; Porter, 146; Ohl, 156. Total, 730.

The American Exchange Bank team was victorious in two games in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night. Plaza Bank won and lost a game, and the Hanover Bank was beaten in two games. The best score of the night was made by the American Exchange Bank. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Plaza—Bouton, 159; Blackledge, 148; Ackerman, 115; Ahrens, 158; Cooke, 135. Total, 715.

Hanover—Wright, 124; Gordon, 130; McLean, 102; Duncan, 116; Niemann, 143. Total, 615.

SECOND GAME.

American Exchange—Armstrong, 153; Clarke, 169; Lee, 135; Haigh, 132; Kennedy, 174. Total, 763.

Hanover—Wright, 199; Gordon, 114; McLean, 85; Duncan, 147; Niemann, 143. Total, 685.

THIRD GAME.

American Exchange—Armstrong, 165; Clarke, 129; Lee, 140; Haigh, 126; Kennedy, 148. Total, 708.

Plaza—Bouton, 127; Blackledge, 140; Ackerman, 154; Ahrens, 136; Cooke, 127. Total, 684.

Some of the scores made in the American National tourney last night were below the tournament average. The Oriental made the best showing and won two games. The Centrals won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Central—Hotaling, 172; Behlmer, 154; Kuehn, 156; Ward, 149; Sehers, 148. Total, 779.

Glendale—Schwage, 110; Groeling, 115; Laine, 144; R. Fuchs, 187; A. Fuchs, 166. Total, 722.

SECOND GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 157; Oest, 130; Vogel, 180; Schultz, 177; Gillhaus, 180. Total, 824.

Glendale—Schwage, 157; Groeling, 166; Laine, 164; R. Fuchs, 160; A. Fuchs, 170. Total, 817.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 164; Oest, 105; Vogel, 149; Schultz, 187; Gillhaus, 171. Total, 836.

Central—Hotaling, 134; Behlmer, 140; Kuehn, 139; Ward, 195; Sehers, 210. Total, 818.

Three games were decided in Section No. 2 of the United Bowling Clubs tournament at the Arcade alleys last night, the Apollo team winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Owl—Kramer, 144; Cordes, 183; Bayer, 138; Walsh, 154; Stearn, 182. Total, 801.

Black Bass—Schulze, 146; Wolfram, 112; Oehler, 100; Sieling, 111; Maier, 202. Total, 671.

SECOND GAME.

Apollo—Hons, 155; Tepperwin, 168; Wahlers, 171; Bertsch, 169; Busch, 116. Total, 779.

Black Bass—Schulze, 143; Wolfram, 116; Oehler, 130; Sieling, 145; Maier, 177. Total, 711.

THIRD GAME.

Apollo—Hons, 159; Tepperwin, 148; Wahlers, 178; Bertsch, 174; Busch, 174. Total, 833.

Owl—Kramer, 153; Cordes, 141; Bayer, 140; Walsh, 162; Stearn, 141. Total, 737.

The Oradells, by defeating the Gotham and Linwood teams in the Arlington National tourney last night, tied the Gothams for third place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 179; Becker, 146; Kaempf, 166; Dippel, 178; Reichard, 144. Total, 823.

Linwood—Kennedy 110; Delehanty, 122; Brennan, 112; Downes, 172; Daley, 173. Total, 690.

SECOND GAME.

Gotham—Heiles, 205; Dannefelser, 148; Bachman, 179; Setzer, 147; Schlichte, 173. Total, 852.

Linwood—Kennedy, 154; Delehanty, 146; Brennan, 150; Downes, 147; Daley, 158. Total, 750.

THIRD GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 182; Becker, 162; Kaempf, 136; Dippel, 177; Reichard, 189. Total, 846.

Gotham—Heiles, 168; Dannefelser, 112; Bachman, 169; Setzer, 138; Schlichte, 190. Total, 838.

The following games were played last night at the Union League Club in a match tourney between the Union League and Montauk Clubs:

FIRST GAME.

Union League Club—Houghton, 177; Burroughs, 153; Shafer, 131; Lounsberry, 166; White, 169. Total, 796.

Montauk Club—Bowen, 140; Smith, 135; Hardenberg, 105; Bergen, 166; Perritt, 124. Total, 670.

SECOND GAME.

Union League Club—Houghton, 188; Burroughs, 154; Shafer, 119; Lounsberry, 124; White, 164. Total, 749.

Montauk Club—Bowen, 161; Smith, 142; Hardenberg, 111; Bergen, 130; Perritt, 142. Total, 686.

Bushwick Wheelmen won two more games last night in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, Class A, at the Elephant Club alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Blood, 155; Bucken, 143; Schrieber, 153; Delaney, 138; Landman, 142. Total, 731.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Anderson, 134; Neff, 128; Huebel, 150; Joslin, 142; Worth, 149. Total, 703.

SECOND GAME.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Anderson, 148; Neff, 168; Huebel, 165; Joslin, 140; Worth, 141. Total, 762.

Pioneer Wheelmen—Beedle, 125; Fisher, 105; Clarke, 97; Arata, 131; Nicholson, 153. Total, 619.

THIRD GAME.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Blood, 170; Bucken, 142; Schrieber, 154; Delaney, 129; Landman, 128. Total, 723.

Pioneer Wheelmen—Beedle, 146; Fisher, 152; Clarke, 134; Arata, 140; Nicholson, 133. Total, 705.

Brooklyn, Lefferts, and Brevoort Councils were the contesting teams in last night's games of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League on Trainor's alleys. The honors were evenly divided, each team winning and losing a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lefferts Council—Taylor, 155; Freed, 169; Brand, 197; Smith, 164; Sellers, 207. Total, 892.

Brevoort Council—Meht, 151; Walker, 224; Reynolds, 180; Dalton, 136; Whitbeck, 179. Total, 879.

SECOND GAME.

Brevoort Council—Meht, 175; Walker, 187; Reynolds, 144; Dalton, 141; Whitbeck, 168. Total, 815.

Brooklyn Council—Taber, 151; Cook, 137; Spencer, 129; Clark, 133; Halloran, 171. Total, 721.

THIRD GAME.

Lefferts Council—Taylor, 187; Freed, 132; Brand, 138; Smith, 149; Sellers, 157. Total, 763.

Brooklyn Council—Taber, 176; Cook, 133; Spencer, 155; Clark, 135; Halloran, 181. Total, 780.

Tournament Games To-day.

American National—Metropolitan, Columbia, Arlington.

Harlem League—Washington, Lotus, Phoenix.

Arlington National—Amity, Maxwell, Manning & Moore, Straggler.

Morning Newspaper League—The World vs. The Times.

North Side National League—Pontiac Wheelmen, Empire, Claremont.

Royal Arcanum League—Harlem, Empire City, Lenox.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—East New York, De Witt Clinton, Fern.

Royal Arcanum Sub-League—Burnside, Fulton, Brooklyn.

Columbia League—Corinthian, Vielge, Columbia.

COMPANY B TAKES THE LEAD.

Good Scores in the Seventh Regiment Shooting Contest.

The marksmen of Company B made a strong argument last night, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, in favor of their being allowed to retain for another year the Edward Kemp and the Col. Emmons Clark Trophies. The scores made by the teams, while not very close to the records, nevertheless surpass those made thus far in the present competition.

The highest score was made by Lieut. O. M. Beach, Jr., the only marksman who has made a full score in the history of the two matches. For the Kemp Trophy, Company B's team scored 1,089 points. The team score for the Clark Trophy was 947, Private F. J. Clarkson leading, with 45.

MORNINGSTAR'S LEAD GROWING.

His Chances in the Billiard Contest with Schaefer Improving.

Ora Morningstar increased his lead in his match with Jacob Schaefer at the latter's billiard academy yesterday, and now has an advantage of 269 points. Schaefer, who has to make 200 points at each session to his opponent's 100, played a poor game in the afternoon, making only 112 points. His playing was little better in the evening, though he redeemed it with one pretty run of 96. He followed this up with another for 31, and succeeded in gathering 144 for the session. Morningstar played his usual consistent game, and averaged over 10 for the day's play. The match will be continued to-day. The score:

Morningstar—0 3 18 6 1 1 2 52 6 0 29 9 21 11 24 0 9 0 8. Total, 200; average, 11 2-18; grand total, 800; grand average, 8 72-91.

Schaefer—1 4 13 0 6 33 17 21 0 17 0 0 13 1 3 96 31 0. Total, 256; average, 14 4-18; grand total, 1,331; grand average, 14 71-90.

GOOD TENNIS AT TUXEDO.

E. H. Miles Defeats Latham, Professional Champion of the World.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Jan. 18.—Those who saw the Tuxedo court tennis match at the fourth day's play at the new Tuxedo Tennis Club witnessed one of the grandest games of tennis of the season. Two Englishmen, Peter Latham, professional champion of the world, and Eustace H. Miles, amateur champion of England, were pitted against each other, and the latter defeated Latham in three sets to one. The play was very fast. Latham seemed the best in the first, in which he returned everything, using great accuracy in his stroke. His service, however, was not up to his usual style, he appearing to be a little tired after Tuesday's game, but he pulled out the set at 7—5.

In the second set Mr. Miles, who is in excellent form, did some clever playing by his forcing and hard volleying, securing the set after a hard struggle by the score of 7—5. The third set also fell to Mr. Miles, although at one time Latham had it in hand, the score being five games to four in Latham's favor. The amateur, bracing up, improved as he went on, and finally pulled out the set at 7—5. The fourth set was 5 all, and was very evenly contested. Mr. Miles, straining every nerve, took the last two games, thus winning the match.

The play was very much appreciated by the spectators, who applauded the players at each good point, the rallies, composed almost entirely of hard strokes, being almost interminable. Latham's strength was in his return, especially when Miles had cut the ball heavily in the corners and did not expect its return.

In the forenoon Champion Pettitt had a practice game with Stockton, and Cecil Baring and Alfred Tompkins played an exhibition match, which resulted in Tompkins winning by 3 to 1. This was a very pretty match. Tompkins seemed at his best, and played very good tennis.

Many games are scheduled for to-morrow. Those who will play are George Standing, Teddy Johnson, Richmond Fearning, Peter Latham, and Thomas Pettitt. The two amateur champions, Miles and Stockton, will rest for the great international match, which takes place on Saturday.

GOLF CONTEST IN FLORIDA.

Jacksonville Club Lose in a Team Match at St. Augustine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 18.—In the golf match here to-day the Florida Country Club of Jacksonville lost the match by two points. Watson was slightly off his usual game, and topping his first driver went into the fence, but Burnett teed off with a clean drive that carried well toward the first hole. He kept up good golf for the first seven holes, and his opponent had six down. Watson was unlucky in getting in every bunker on the first round; he warmed up a bit, however, on the second nine and played fine golf, although his game was practically lost by that time. At the twelfth hole Barnett's lead was reduced to two up. On the fourteenth they were even, and halved the fifteenth and seventeenth, but Barnett won the sixteenth and eighteenth, making him victor over Watson by a score of two up.

Dixon played his usual game, except in putting, which was rather short, but he and MacDonald seemed evenly matched on the whole. The game simply see-sawed along, neither gaining much over the other, and Dixon at last held his own. They scored at the end. Findlay's game was confident and steady. He beat Mitchell four up. Score:

St. Augustine—R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook Country Club, 0; Clayton Dixon, University of Pennsylvania, 0; Alexander H. Findlay, Florida East Coast Golf Club, 4. Total, 4.

Jacksonville—B. H. Barnett, Florida Couutry Club, 2; M. G. MacDonald, Florida Country Club, 0; John Mitchell, Florida Country Club, 0. Total, 2.

The medal scores of Findlay and Mitchell were 76 and 82 respectively.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB TICKET.

List of Candidates Prepared by the Nominating Committee.

The Nomin

The Wanamaker Store

THIS store needs no general advertising now-a-days. We have done with that. You ask for News—and that it shall be: daily talks about new things we have for personal and household use; daily talks about special prices at which you can buy very many things that you need now or presently.

The store is as newsy as your favorite newspaper, and each day's batch is worth reading—every word of it.

We do not talk of paltry lots, but even big lots go out quickly, so if you would be sure to get your share of any article we tell of, come during the day the news is printed.

Hosiery and Glove Sale

The once-a-year thorough clearance of Hosiery, Knitted Underwear and Gloves started yesterday with lots that counted up this way—

17,688 pairs of Gloves—men's, women's and children's.
17,000 pairs of Stockings—men's and women's (there were children's, too, but all gone now).
10,764 pieces of Wool and Merino Underwear—men's, women's and children's.

The selling was very great—too great to allow of accurate census taking at the time we wrote this—but subtracting the dollars we received from the dollars' worth we put out, we state with some accuracy that you will have to choose from to-day—

Three thousand and seven hundred dollars' worth of Hosiery and Underwear.
Twenty-nine hundred dollars' worth of Gloves.

Prices Third to a Half the Usual, with a few exceptions, where the reduction is a little less than one-half.

Men's Gloves—for driving, walking and dress—First Floor.
Women's and Children's Gloves—including women's long gloves for evening wear—Fifth Floor.
Men's Half-Hose and Underwear—First Floor.
Women's Hosiery, up to $1 a pair, on Fifth Floor.
The other lots on First Floor.
Women's and Children's Underwear—First Floor.

Paris Dress Goods Reduced

Robes—mostly of broadcloth and more or less elaborately embroidered or braided. You know the skirt is shaped and partially made—maybe the sewing you save doesn't amount to much, but, being shaped, the embroidery or braiding is completed in effective design which couldn't be done on plain piece-goods.

Fine as ever, and good in form and fashion—but no goods shall stay here longer than a few weeks. Otherwise this store would become like other stores. A loss? Yes, but not a waste—you who buy will like the store the better for its ways and its bargains.

Here's one: Black broadcloth, with designs in silk and braid and appliques of colored satin—you know the effects that Francis, of Paris, gets in his suits. Well, $25 instead of $35.
$25 instead of $38. $30 instead of $40. $40 instead of $58.
Quite a number in all.

More Golf Capes Have Come Plenty of them! Yet likely as not you'll prove us wrong in that statement—and take the lot in a day. These we tell of are all made from double-face cheviot and are entirely correct in cut and finish.

$6—Plain outside, bright plaid on reverse side; the hood and the ruffle around skirt showing plaid.
$10—Black and Oxford gray outside, the reverse black and white plaid; ruffle around skirt finished with stitched cloth strap; deep hood showing plaid.
$12—Plain outside, new handsome plaids inside; hood and ruffle showing plaid; stitched cloth strap at top of ruffle.
Second floor, Broadway.

Gold Chairs and Divans Fancy pieces remaining from the holiday selling. Perfect goods and all in desirable designs. Priced fairly enough originally, but reduced further, about a third. Not many—they will doubtless brighten up corners other than ours, in a hurry.

GOLD CHAIRS—25 styles, at $2.75 to $30; were $4 to $55.
GOLD DIVANS—12 styles, at $13.50 to $130; were $20 to $180.
Fourth Floor.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets
PRICES REDUCED ONE-THIRD

Selling commenced on Monday. It will end to-day or to-morrow—as soon as you have taken the lots we tell of.

Not museum pieces—but quite elegant specimens for all that—the finest in this group being a Persian Hall-Strip at $585 instead of $850.

There are Persian and Turkish Rugs at $45 to $140.

But the bulk of the goods we tell of at the reduced prices are
Ghiordes Rugs at $28 to $76—the biggest is 10 ft. 4 in. by 14 ft. 8 in.
India Rugs (not the Japanese counterfeits), at $71 to $102—regularly $150 to $225.

The rug selling here was more a sentiment than a business—now it is a business that interests all lovers of the beauty-weaves of the Orient—a poetic business done without the bosh of deception or extravagant prices.

Women's Muslin Underwear
OTHER SECOND FLOOR NEWS

Of course, in a sale embodying so wide a range of qualities and styles, only a few kinds can be mentioned at a time. And they can only be hinted at. So to-day there's only a style, here and there, with its price, but we're willing to have the whole collection judged by them, as to excellence and cheapness.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric, with fine plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
50c—Muslin; deep ruffle with hem and fine plaits above; yoke band.
65c—Muslin; deep ruffle of lawn edged with embroidery.
75c—Muslin; deep cambric ruffle, hemstitched.
90c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, edged with wide embroidery.
$1—Muslin; deep ruffle with wide torchon insertion and fine plaits.
$1.25—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle with wide ruffle of fine embroidery.

Gowns

A style at 38c, of which you may have but 3.
50c—An excellent quality of muslin; Empire; embroidered shield; lawn ruffle.
75c—Cambric; yoke of fine plaits, torchon insertion and lace trimming.
Excellent garments at 85c, $1 and $1.25.

Drawers

Some at 10c, at 15c and at 18c—Values so good that not more than 3 of each kind will be sold to any one buyer.
25c—Of good muslin; deep cambric ruffle.
35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery; fine plaits above.
50c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; row of torchon insertion; lace edge.

Eiderdown Sacques—Still another lot at 35c each. There were disappointments at both previous sales. Here's a consolation sale. Prettily striped eiderdown, various colorings; made with fitted back; edges crocheted with zephyr. A good 75c sacque for 35c. Ready at 10 o'clock—Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Eiderdown Robes—They are of ripple eiderdown, finest quality; full front, fitted back; large collar and sleeves bound with satin; closing with silk frogs. The regular $5 quality. Price, $3.50.

Wrappers—One sort of black sateen, attractively plaited and trimmed with satin ribbon at $2—they were $3.75.

Several styles in striped and figured flannelette. Some at $1 that were $1.75 and $2. Other good qualities at $1.25 and $1.75.

A New Nut Candy Really fine black walnuts were chosen and the "goodies" picked out in the biggest pieces possible. Boiled in sugar, the candy then cut in squares that look like little pillows and given a covering of satin—not hard but not sticky.

Any other candy maker would say 50c a pound.

But we class it a "special" and charge 20c.

This candy store is an economizer of time, or, rather, our factory is—and we run one or two "specials" each week as stop-gap orders. You see we keep plenty of people at work—and these specials use up what would be largely wasted time.

Satin Walnut Squares, 20c pound.
Basement.

Carpet Sweepers We've a hundred Bissell Sweepers—you know Bissell is the leading make, and the company makes for us "The Wanamaker"—a hundred Bissell Sweepers to sell

at 75c.

instead of $1.50. No, indeed, none for dealers—to be sure of it, we shall sell only one to a customer.
Basement.

Shoes We can produce men's shoes to sell at $3 or $3.50 with greater safety than we can produce shoes at $6, because the lower-price shoes would be made of rugged leathers while the high-price shoe must be almost as soft as a glove. The all-purpose horse is less likely to get sick than is the high-bred animal. Do you catch the simile?

Well, we've done a still harder thing—produced Men's Shoes of the dressiness and general fineness of $5 shoes, and made them safely good. The price is **$3.90.**

Enough sorts to meet all usual demands of careful dressers. And we've done this, season after season.

Women's Shoes have been as intelligently looked out for. Many choices at $3—though of the general fineness and styles furnished by the better grade shoes stores at $4.
Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Corsets Choose among these at 45c and 65c. Values up to $1.25. Some of strong jean—others sateen; short, medium and extra long waists; white, drab, pink, blue, black; 18 to 30 in. Second floor.

Men's Suits and Overcoats
EVERY ITEM A BARGAIN

There's been a round-up of suits—newly branded with the mark $12. Among them, not a suit worth less than $15, the most of them $18 values, not a few that were moderately priced at $20. The fabrics are stylish cheviots and medium-color worsteds. Mostly with the popular double-breasted vests. All sizes.

Men's Overcoats—Blue and black kerseys that were $18 and $20, are now $13.50.
Men's Ulsters—A new style. An authority on ready-to-wear clothing says it's a good $25 value. It's a fair $22.50 coat according to our standard of valuation, but the price is $15. Of silver-gray cheviot, lined with pure worsted suiting; satin sleeve lining.
Another good value is an ulster of all-wool Oxford frieze, wool lined, at $15.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Standard Dictionary, $6.50

Told of the good fortune yesterday—that we had a few hundred copies of the regular standard-bound Standard Dictionary to sell at $6.50. This second word, merely to let you, you who've been thinking it over, know that you can get a copy to-day. The working library of to-day has the Century for brief encyclopedic and exhaustive dictionary features; it has also the Standard for quick reference.

But the Standard has not been obtainable at $6.50 until now.
Book Store, Ninth street.

The Sale of Wall Papers This is a clearing-up small lots—mostly single room quantities. Medium and high-class goods, many in patterns exclusively ours—tasteful all. Reductions in price of a third to a half. Bring room measurements with you.
Third floor.

White Lawn Aprons, 25c The price is considerably lower than their actual value, as judged in the market to-day. Inferior goods have been sold at double this price.

The lawn is an excellent quality. Trimmed with insertion embroidery, or finely plaited, or both. Choice at 25c. each. Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PROFIT IN THE TUNNEL

Financiers Ready to Lease and Operate the Great System.

CONTRACTORS EAGER TO BID

Mr. McDonald Receives Numerous Applications—Mr. Sage Not Sanguine About Rapid Transit.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, said yesterday afternoon that the board had nothing further to do in the matter of the tunnel construction until John B. McDonald, the contractor, was ready with his cash and bonds of $7,000,000.

"He has acknowledged the receipt of our notification that he has been awarded the contract," said Mr. Orr, "and when he is ready to go to work we will aid in pushing the construction ahead as fast as possible.

"There will be no meeting of the commission until Mr. McDonald has been heard from again."

Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the commission, in speaking of the legal status of the contract, said:

"The form of notification holds Mr. McDonald to the contract. At the expiration of the ten days from Wednesday, the commission will hold, at its option, that he has either made or abrogated the contract. In the latter case, his check for $150,000 will be forfeited; indeed, it will be forfeited in either case. But if he shall fail to qualify with his cash and his bond and the commission shall hold that he has made the contract, then the city may proceed against him for whatever damages may be evident. In other words, the contract may be let for any sum and Mr. McDonald may be held for damages in the difference between his bid and the figures at which a new contract may be let.

"Of course, there is no danger of any such contingency arising. Mr. McDonald is a responsible man and will qualify."

Mr. McDonald was not at his office, at 100 Broadway, yesterday. There it was said that he was busily engaged in looking over his Jerome Park reservoir contract work. A telephone message from his office at the reservoir stated that he had not been there and was not expected.

Mr. McDonald has stated that he does not intend to operate the rapid transit lines after the tunnel is completed. If he should desire to lease or mortgage his operating interest he would have to obtain the unanimous consent of the Rapid Transit Commission.

One of Mr. McDonald's competitors, in speaking of this phase of the contract, said yesterday:

"If Mr. McDonald can succeed in getting the commission to allow him to lease the tunnel he will be in a position to realize a very handsome profit. The actual cost of constructing the tunnel will be about $30,000,000. It will take at least $5,000,000 more to equip it with the rolling stock. There would be many interests which would gladly lease the tunnel and in part payment furnish the equipment."

It is not unlikely, it is said, that some of the financial backing which was interested in rival bids will in the end be ready and anxious to aid Mr. McDonald in his present undertaking. In fact, one combination suggested yesterday that it might have something to give out in regard to this situation within a day or two.

Applications from all over the country are pouring into Mr. McDonald's office from men who are desirous of taking sub-contracts under him. The applications already received are sufficient, if they were all accepted, to place two contractors at work on every block on all parts of the tunnel.

Expression of the views of prominent men on the projected tunnel are now being sought. Two divergent opinions expressed yesterday were those of Russell Sage and Richard V. Harnett of the Rapid Transit Committee of the Real Estate Exchange.

Mr. Harnett said:

"The Real Estate Exchange has all along advocated a tunnel as the proper means for furnishing rapid transit. We have been working for it for eighteen years.

"The day is not far distant when there will be tunnels under the East River and one to Staten Island as well.

"The benefits to real estate from this new tunnel will be incalculable. Property along the line of the tunnel will increase at least 10 per cent, and further up, where prices are low, the increase will be at least 25 per cent. It will create an era of building prosperity such as New York has never before seen, and furnish work to thousands and thousands of workers in this city. It will bring here a floating population that will pour their money into the coffers of the merchants of the city and make prosperity in every branch or trade."

Russell Sage's comment yesterday on the prospects of rapid transit was:

"I didn't think the transportation necessities of New York had arrived at a point where a tunnel was a crying need. But, as a good citizen, I will acquiesce in whatever may be done. I believe that the traveling public would rather ride in the open air than in a tunnel thirty feet under ground. I do not believe that the interests of the Manhattan Railway Company would be affected by a rapid transit tunnel. As to the tunnel scheme, I regard it as experimental, and doubt that it will be successful."

THE METROPOLIS DIRECTORATE.

List of the Backers of the Defeated Company Published.

The officers of the Metropolis Company, which failed to get in its bid for the construction contract of the underground rapid transit system in time, made public yesterday a list of the Directors of the corporation. It was given, it was said, owing to the rumors afloat concerning the difficulties which attended the preparation of the company's bid.

The list is as follows: W. Seward Webb, George S. Scott, Charles Miller, Edward Lauterbach, Cambridge Livingston, J. Wesley Allison, Henry L. Sprague, and F. B. Esler.

Mr. Esler, who is President of the company, said:

"We were incorporated for the sole purpose of building and operating this railroad. We expected to use the money of the city to build the road and our own money to operate it. Our original capital was only $10,000, but it was increased by resolution of the board to $5,000,000. All subscriptions were to be paid in to a trust company and to be held in trust for the purchase of the equipment and the operating expenses.

"Monday we were ready with our check, but the representative of one of our strongest backers came ten minutes too late. As David L. Hough and the interests he represented declined to go ahead without this financier being in with us, we were compelled to ask the commission for more time. Mr. Hough was perfectly justified in the position he took.

Indicted for Building a High Fence.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 18.—Henry E. Hawkey, a music teacher of this city, was indicted to-day for maintaining a public nuisance. Hawkey owns a vacant lot on Montgomery Street in an important residential section. Next to the lot resides C. P. Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County. Hawkey cut off the branches of some of Dorland's fruit trees, which hung over his lot, and the Surrogate had him arrested. He was not punished, and his next act was to build a fence ten feet high around his lot to cut off Dorland's view. The Surrogate and five other neighbors went before the Grand Jury and had him indicted. Hawkey was arrested and gave bail to appear at the February court.

Iron Famine Closes a Foundry.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Jan. 18.—The A. H. McNeal Pipe and Foundry Company shut down its works to-day. The foundry employs between 600 and 800 men, and has a payroll of nearly $10,000 a week. Only the machine shops remain open. The shut down is caused by inability to procure iron. There are orders on hand sufficient to keep the foundry running on full time for a long time, but no material can be obtained.

Unknown Suicide at Little Falls.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 18.—A man registering as George Holmes of Middletown was found hanging to a bedpost in the Clinton Park Hotel to-day. On the inside of his collar was written "Don't try to find out who I am because it's useless." The man was about forty years old, well dressed, and had a small amount of money in his clothes. The writing was in a business hand. He came here on Tuesday night, but remained in bed yesterday.

MRS. BARWICK A SUICIDE.

The Woman Had Accused Husband and an Acquaintance of Robbing Her of $3,500.

Mrs. Josephine Barwick of 57 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, after causing the arrest on Wednesday night of her husband, Frederick Barwick, Jr., and Joseph Martin, on the charge of stealing thirty-five $100 bills from her trunk, killed herself yesterday by swallowing a dose of carbolic acid. The trunk was kept in the cellar of her house and the money was a legacy from her uncle, Theodore Weber, general agent of the Thingvalla Line of steamers in Christiansand, Norway, who died last May. She married Barwick last Summer. He is twenty-nine years old and a painter. She separated from him, but said that on Monday night he called at her residence and tried in vain to get her to drink wine and whisky. While he was talking to her, she said, Martin carried off her trunk.

The police found the trunk in Barwick's room, but it was found to contain only some of his clothing and a golden spoon. He denied that it had contained any money and said that he had taken it to get his things, which had been withheld by his wife. Martin also denied knowledge of any money in the trunk.

Both men were arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday morning, pleaded not guilty, and were held for examination this morning. In court Barwick's mother, Mrs. Margaret Barwick of 107 Fleet Place, accused his wife of assaulting her on Jan. 10, and the hearing of this charge was also set down for this morning.

Shortly after 2 o'clock P. M. a woman raised a bottle to her lips in front of Anderson's tea store, 149 Myrtle Avenue. Dr. Marcus C. Stout of 207 Bridge Street took the bottle from her. It was labeled "carbolic acid." The woman fell to the sidewalk. An ambulance took her to the Brooklyn Hospital. In her pocket were found papers showing that she was Mrs. Josephine Barwick. One of the papers was an insurance policy on the life of her husband for $500. She died soon after she arrived at the hospital.

Some time ago Mrs. Barwick caused the arrest of a boatman, saying he had stolen a diamond from her. He proved that the diamond was his own.

SMASH-UP AT HIGH BRIDGE.

Collision of Two Trains Caused by a Misplaced Switch.

A misplaced switch on the Putnam Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway yesterday morning caused a head-on collision between a freight train and a passenger train at High Bridge station. The engine of the passenger train was badly damaged, one passenger coach was smashed, and the freight train, consisting of a box car and a coal car, was entirely destroyed. The fireman and engineer of the passenger train escaped injury by jumping. James Maloney, twenty-six years old, of 304 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, was thrown from the box car by the force of the collision and severely hurt. There were no passengers on the former train at the time.

The shock of the collision was heard for some distance, and it was reported that a number of passengers had been killed. As many of those who take the train live near the station, an excited crowd of women and children, looking for relatives and friends, soon gathered, but it was quickly learned that no one had been injured on the passenger train. The debris from the collision obstructed both tracks and stopped traffic during the busiest hours of the day. How the switch came to be misplaced is not known.

DRAGS WIFE TO HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Freda Roessner, thirty-two years old, the wife of a tailor, drank a mixture of paris green and water yesterday at her home, 18 Judge Street, Brooklyn, after a quarrel with her husband, and is now in St. Catharine's Hospital, where her condition is said to be critical. When Roessner learned that his wife had taken the poison he dragged her from their apartments to the hospital. The woman fought hard to be allowed to remain in the house to die.

Several times Roessner appealed to the crowd that was following him to assist him in getting his wife to the hospital, but no one would volunteer. The distance from Roessner's home to the hospital is several blocks. He carried his wife part of the way. When he reached the institution he rang the door bell with great violence, and when the door was opened he cried:

"For God's sake save my wife, she has taken poison."

"I don't want a doctor, I want to die," gasped the woman.

Mrs. Roessner was carried to a ward. When the physicians applied remedies she fought with all her might. It is said there is little chance of her recovery. Twice before Mrs. Roessner tried to kill herself.

WOMEN SUED FOR DRESSES.

The suit of Haas Brothers, tailors and milliners, against Mrs. Lillian Ullman, the wife of E. S. Ullman, who lives at 179 West Seventy-ninth Street, came up yesterday before Judge Joseph in the Yorkville Court. Mrs. S. A. Hammerslough and Mrs. E. L. Reinhardt, sisters of the defendant, were in court with their husbands, and a host of Mrs. Ullman's friends, both men and women, were also present.

According to the plaintiffs, on Dec. 15 Mrs. Hammerslough, Mrs. Reinhardt, and Mrs. Ullman ordered gowns for evening wear. The gowns were furnished on Dec. 18. The following day they were returned as being misfits and unsatisfactory. Haas Brothers brought suits against the women, and last week Judge Joseph rendered judgment against Mrs. Hammerslough for $200 and Mrs. Reinhardt for $128.

Mrs. Ullman made answer in court that the dress had been not only a misfit, but had been rudely finished, the seams being visible at a distance. Her husband testified to the same effect, and Judge Joseph reserved decision.

Mrs. Anna Bellinger, who had also been served with a summons in a suit for $80 on an unsettled account with Haas Brothers, appeared in court yesterday, and settled the case without a hearing.

GIRL PREVENTS A SERIOUS FIRE.

Considerable damage might have been caused by fire in the residence of William Hepburn Russell, 145 West Ninety-seventh Street, last night, but for the coolness displayed by Mr. Russell's ten-year-old daughter Agnes. When the firemen arrived they found the girl directing the work of extinguishing the flames, while everybody else in the house was greatly excited.

The girl had gone up stairs to dress herself for dinner. She struck a match to light the gas, and threw the stem to the floor. The stem fell at the bottom of a lace curtain, which instantly took fire. She pulled the burning curtain from its fastenings, and then called to her mother that there was a fire. The members of the family responded with pails of water. In the meantime the blaze had been seen from the sidewalk, and Roundsman Mason had turned in an alarm. Battalion Chief Castle, with the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 22, responded. They found the girl directing the work of putting the flames out. Castle and his firemen applied a few more buckets of water, and extinguished the fire. The damage amounted to $75.

Battalion Chief Castle said that but for the bravery and coolness displayed by the girl a serious fire might have resulted.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:20	Sun sets	5:01
Moon rises	9:06		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	9:40	Gov. Isl'd	10:05	H. Gate	12:02
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	10:12	Gov. Isl'd	10:35	H. Gate	12:01

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	.....
Cherokee, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Daggry, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 20.		
Alamo, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	.....
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	.....	10:00 A. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Coleridge, Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	.....
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples and Genoa	.....	11:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	.....
Mesaba, London	.....	.....
Norge, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	7:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Martinique	10:00 A. M.	.....
MONDAY, JAN. 21.		
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 420, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 421, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru. (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 423, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 426, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 427, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 42, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 43, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Melbourne of Dec. 19, Sydney Dec. 20, and Auckland Dec. 25, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, and the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of Dec. 20; Shanghai, Dec. 23; Yokohama, Dec. 30, and Honolulu, Jan. 9, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Jan. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 19.

Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
Critic, Dundee, Dec. 30.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 13.
Florida, Brunswick, Jan. 11.
Gera, Bremen, Jan. 7.
Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Jan. 4.
King Bleddyn, Rotterdam, Jan. 3.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Jan. 16.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 4.
Maracaibo, Curacoa, Jan. 10.
Otio, Hull, Jan. 6.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Jan. 8.
Stalheim, Christiania, Jan. 2.
Vigilancia, Havana, Jan. 15.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 17.
Bucentaur, Gibraltar, Jan. 6.
Campania, Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Jan. 6.
Evelyn, New Orleans, Jan. 16.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 13.
Pauillac, Pauillac, Jan. 6.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Jan. 17.

SUNDAY, JAN. 21.

Briscoe, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
El Sud, New Orleans, Jan. 16.
Indrani, Lisbon, Jan. 7.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 13.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Jan. 8.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.

Amity, Bordeaux, Jan. 8.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
Winifred, New Orleans, Jan. 16.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Jan. 16.
Chaucer, St. Lucia, Jan. 16.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 17.
El Cid, New Orleans, Jan. 18.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 11.
Georgic, Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Hudson, New Orleans, Jan. 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 13.
Southwark, Antwerp, Jan. 13.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

Andes, Jamaica, Jan. 17.
Aquileja, Algiers, Jan. 9.
Kansas City, Swansea, Jan. 10.
St. Jerome, St. Michael's, Jan. 14.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Trapani, Bremen, Jan. 10.

Arrived.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Nilsen, Trinidad Jan. 8 and Grenada 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co.—vessel to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool Jan. 7, with mdse. to White Star Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 10:55 P. M.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, Bremen Jan. 9 and Southampton 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS San Juan, (new,) Lloyd, Wilmington, Del., to New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Co.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS British Empire, from Antwerp. Off Fire Island at 12:05 P. M.

SS Oors, (Br.,) Shaw, Huelva Dec. 29, with sulphur ore to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Antwerp Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Oldfield, Rio Janeiro Dec. 30, with coffee and one passenger to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Adler, (Br.,) Sutherland, Cape Haiti, &c., Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Cameron Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 17th.

SS March, (Br.,) Bell, Messina Dec. 23 and Algiers 27th, with mdse. to the Cuneo Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston Jan. 12 via Key West, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory. Passed in Sandy Hook at 5:25 P. M. and probably anchored in the Lower Bay owing to fog.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 18, 9:30 P. M., northeast, 6 miles, cloudy and foggy.

Sailed.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Nueces, for Galveston.
SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Semplone, (Ital.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Aragonia, (Ger.,) for Antwerp.
SS Willehad, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Mar, for New Orleans.
SS Saratoga, for Nassau, &c.
SS Niagara, for Tampico, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

MISSISSIPPI SOUND BEACON LIGHTS.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Feb. 15, 1900, the following-named lights will be established in Mississippi Sound:

Horn Island Pass Beacon Light.—A fixed red lens-lantern light; 30 feet above the water, on a red, square, pyramidal, wooden structure, upper part latticework, supported on piles, in 19 feet of water, on the easterly side of Horn Island Pass, in range with the fairway buoys for entering Mississippi Sound through the pass, and 1 11-16 miles E. ½ N. from Horn Island Lighthouse. Round Island Lighthouse, N. W. ¾ W., 6 3-16 miles; East Pascagoula River Lighthouse, N. N. W. ¾ W., 8⅞ miles. (L. H. B. Bulletin No. 100, Par. 55.) The approximate geographical position of the structure, as taken from Chart No. 189 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, North, 30° 13′ (22″); Longitude, West, 88° 29′ (44″).

Round Island Spit Beacon Light.—A fixed red lantern light, 30 feet above the water, on a brown, triangular, pyramidal, wooden structure, upper part latticework, supported on piles, in 7 feet of water, in Mississippi Sound, on the northerly side of and about 100 feet to the northward of the channel, passing to the northward of Round Island, and 3 5-16 miles N. W. ⅞ W. from Round Island Lighthouse. East Pascagoula River Lighthouse, N. E. ½ E., 9 1-16 E., 3 11-16 miles; Horn Island Lighthouse, S. E., 3 1-16 E., 8 5-16 miles. (L. H. B. Bulletin No. 100, Par. 50.) The approximate geographical position of the structure, as taken from Chart No. 190 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, North, 30° 19′ (38″); Longitude, West, 88° 38′ (02″). Bearings are magnetic; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water; depths are referred to mean low water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 166, Nos. 954 and 957, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1899," Pages 15 and 17.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—SS Mariposa, (Br.,) sld. from Sunderland for New York yesterday.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 11:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Argyll, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Leith, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Dunbiene, (Br.,) Capt. Farquhar, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from New York for Flushing, passed Scilly yesterday.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York for Venice, &c., passed Cape Spartel yesterday.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York for Palermo, &c., passed Cape Spartel yesterday.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Victoria for New York Jan. 15.

SS Chaucer, (Br.,) Capt. Russell, (from River Plate, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Jan. 16.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, (from Rio Janeiro, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Jan. 16.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Barton, (Br.,) Capt. Underwood, sld. from Barry for New York to-day.

SS Nordby (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, sld. from Hamburg for New York to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 12:20 A. M. Jan. 19.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Whyte, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SOLAR
"It Rises Everywhere."

Recommended to every housewife—
First, for its purity, freshness and strength.
Second, for its price.
An absolutely pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder, and 8 cents a pound CHEAPER than others because it is NOT made by a trust.

CUSHMAN BROS. CO., Selling Agents,
New York, 78 Hudson St.
Boston, 34 Central St.
Philadelphia, 125 So. Front St.
Washington, 421 Fourth St., N. W.
Pittsburg, McCance Block.

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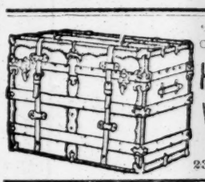
"When you do drink, Drink Trimble."
Green Label.
The Green Label Bottling is 10 years old.

At all First-Class Dealers.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phila. and N. Y.
Sole Proprietors.
Established 1793
Whiskey



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HAMILTON'S
Where Trunks Are Made.
23D ST. & 6TH Av

RHEUMATISM
Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica and Sprains are cured readily by the Sprague Dry Hot Air Method. Come and investigate or write.
SPRAGUE HOSPITAL, 33 W. 42d St.

An Undisputed Title To Superiority.

Londonderry Lithia Water
As a pure table water, possessing all the attributes of a *sparkling and enlivening* beverage, combined with medicinal qualities, whose action is mild, but most effective, this water has no equal.
The favorite with epicures everywhere
At all Clubs and Hotels.

CENSUS BILL IS PASSED

Amendment Authorizing Outside Printing Defeated.

LIVELY DEBATE PRECIPITATED

By an Overwhelming Vote the House Decides that the Public Printer Must Do the Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House today passed the Senate bill to extend the powers of the Director of the Census after striking out the committee amendment to authorize the Director to contract for extra printing with private contractors. The whole fight was upon that amendment. The influence of the Public Printer and the labor organizations of the country were employed against it, and after a lively debate of several hours, it was overwhelmingly defeated. The publication of the reports of the twelfth census, therefore, will be made by the Public Printer as in the past.

Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) who was in charge of the bill, in opening the debate explained that the bill, with the exception of the fourth section, met the unanimous approval of the Census Committee. This section authorized the Director of the Census to contract outside of the Government Printing Office for printing the census reports.

Mr. Hopkins, in defending the section, said the Public Printer would be given as much of the printing as he could do. The rest could be done as well and cheaply in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other large cities. He assured the House that the work done outside would be performed by union labor.

In response to a question from Mr. Shattuck (Rep., Ohio,) he said he would be willing to incorporate an amendment requiring that the work should be done by union labor. He said he and other members had been bombarded by telegrams from labor organizations instigated by the union here, to oppose this section under the supposition that the work outside was to go to non-union men. This was an illusion.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) asked why, if Government work was to be let to the lowest bidder, there should be any provision restricting it to firms employing union labor?

Mr. Hopkins replied that he would accept the amendment to show there was no hostility to union labor.

"Limiting this work to union offices," observed Mr. Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) "is rank class legislation."

"Each member must determine that for himself," replied Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. Babcock (Wis.) asked what there was to prevent a "rat" office, if it was the lowest bidder, from obtaining the work.

"There is not a 'rat' office in America," retorted Mr. Hopkins, "which can do this work."

Mr. Flynn (Rep., Oklahoma,) offered an amendment for the apportionment of the employes of the census equitably among the States and Territories. He said every Representative had been allowed six appointments. He had only two appointments.

"If that amendment is adopted," asked Mr. Lentz, (Dem., Ohio,) "will it be possible to have a Democrat appointed enumerator in the North?"

"If I had my way," replied Mr. Flynn, "there would not be a Democratic enumerator North or South." [Applause and laughter.]

The bill was then passed without the amendments.

MR. TELLER ON THE CURRENCY.

Colorado Senator Criticises Secretary Gage and Opposes the New Financial Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) resumed his speech on the financial bill, in the course of which he arraigned Secretary Gage for his negotiations with the National City Bank of New York. He had not concluded his remarks when he suspended them for the day.

Mr. Teller began with a criticism of the pending bill because it afforded opportunity to banks to issue paper money.

"This surrender of the great power of the Government," said he, "the right to make money, should bring our legislation into absolute contempt. This bill, I know, will be crystallized into law. When the Republican caucus declared that this legislation must be enacted there was nothing else to be done.

"There was a time in the history of the Republican Party when no caucus would have attempted to say to an independent Senator: 'You must follow the majority.' There are men on this floor who know that they would never vote for this bill except under the influence of party caucus and party force."

Mr. Teller then read the now famous letter of Vice President A. B. Hepburn of the National City Bank of New York to Secretary Gage. He thought it a most remarkable letter.

"I do not speak ill willingly of those in authority," he said. "I want to think kindly of them. But here is a letter which ought to have gone back to the writer with a stinging reply. From subsequent events, however, it is evident that the Secretary intended to grant the request."

Mr. Teller said that when he saw bank Presidents taking such actions in politics as were indicated by Mr. Hepburn letter he was satisfied that the situation demanded severe criticism, if not drastic action.

"Is there any necessity for this legislation?" inquired Mr. Teller. "I'd like to ask the Senator from Rhode Island (Aldrich) whether there is any trouble with American credit. Is there any other country which can sell its securities at such prices as we can? All of our bonds are higher than those of any other country. Nobody is questioning our honesty. And yet we have legislation here, the avowed purpose of which is to strengthen our credit and relieve taxation. The Senator from Rhode Island did not tell us how our credit is threatened, nor did he tell us how this bill could relieve us from the burdens of taxation."

In conclusion, Mr. Teller reviewed the monetary conditions in foreign countries and said that this was not a safe time to effect a change in our monetary system. Notwithstanding the so-called prosperous condition of the country, there was a serious money panic in New York which forced the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase about $22,000,000 of United States bonds. In addition to that, the Secretary had put into National banks throughout the country about $120,000,000, in order to maintain the financial equilibrium.

"A financial condition," declared Mr. Teller, "which requires to be bolstered up by the Treasury Department is a bad condition."

He thought it unwise to be experimenting in our finances when we were very well off at present.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) interrupted Mr. Teller to say that one question which seemed to make the adoption or rejection of the pending bill a moral question was the probable destruction of values in silver-using countries.

"I have never said," continued Mr. Chandler, "much about the 'crime of '73,' because I have been inclined to think the demonetization of silver then was accidental and not intentional; but the reduction by England and the United States of the value of the silver hoards of India and the Oriental silver countries was a crime and an offense against morality."

Without completing his remarks, Mr. Teller suspended for the day, promising to continue at some later date. The Senate then, at 4:55 P. M., went into executive session, and at 5:10 adjourned.

PHILIPPINES IN DISCUSSION.

Senator Wellington of Maryland Opposes the Permanent Retention of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In accordance with previous notice Mr. Wellington (Rep., Md.,) addressed the Senate to-day on the Philippine question. The text of his speech was the joint resolution which he introduced on Tuesday last, declaring that it is not the purpose of the United States to deprive the Filipinos of their right of self-government, and the war now being waged is not for the permanent possession of the islands, but for the establishment of peace and order, and further declaring that the Filipinos shall have the privilege under the protection of the United States, of establishing a republic.

"I for one," said Mr. Wellington, "am not ready to enter upon a policy of expansion, the first exemplification of which is to be the taking, by force of arms, of the lands, persons, and privileges of the Philippine Islanders."

He believed that one of the greatest blessings that ever befell England was the loss of the American colony. Referring to Great Britain's war with the Transvaal, Mr. Wellington said:

"She has not met the Caucasian race since the Crimean war, and now, when for the first time for half a century she attempts to send her army to destroy a brave and courageous, but unfortunate people, she all at once rudely awakens from the dream of her power because she finds that corruption has eaten to her very vitals, and her army, which she deemed was still like that of Cromwell—Invincible—has been belabored and defeated every day since it attacked the Boers."

Mr. Wellington referred to the part the people of his own State had taken in the Spanish war, saying:

"On that July morning which by its rising sun heralded the destruction of the Spanish naval power in Santiago Bay, as it illuminated the line of American warships advancing to deal death and destruction to the Spanish fleet, surrounded by a halo of glory the martial figure of a son of Maryland, Winfield Scott Schley, who guided and directed the great contest. And though now it seems to be the policy of a cabal of one of the departments of this Administration to rob him of the glory which justly is his, the verdict of the American people has been recorded, and he will go down to history as the true hero of that naval battle.

"A year and a half has passed since the great battle, and yet there is no indication that we intend to keep faith with the Cubans, but there is every indication that by the power of syndicates, cabals, and combinations there is to be continued in Cuba the despotism of a military government, in which the Cubans themselves have no part, which is beyond the pale of any law save that of force, and is not recognized by our Constitution.

"But the great question that now confronts us as a result of this war is the question of the Philippine Islands.

"It is neither fair nor just to attack the President or the Administration for the conduct of the present war. When the unfortunate contention began he could not do otherwise than uphold American authority and stand by American arms, and during the months of the interregnum between the two sessions of Congress it was his duty to continue this war for the upholding of American authority in the islands. But the period of the interregnum has passed; the responsibility of the President has ceased, for Congress is now in session, and it is the duty of Congress to provide such legislation as will proclaim to the world in a manner emphatic and free from equivocation the design and purpose of our Government with reference to the Philippine Islands.

"I oppose the permanent annexation of these Islands for the reason that I believe it is an opposition to the basic principle of our Government; also because I believe it is unrighteous and unjust to deprive any people of their right of governing themselves."

Mr. Turner (Rep., Wash.,) announced that he would speak on the Philippine question next Monday, and Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) gave notice that he would discuss his resolution on the Philippines next Wednesday.

Mr Ross (Rep., Vt.,) offered a resolution declaring that the provisions of the Constitution do not, unaided by act of Congress, extend over Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands; that by the Paris treaty the United States takes sovereignty over Puerto Rico and the Philippines under the duty to exercise it for the general welfare of the inhabitants; and that a separate department of the Government is demanded to take charge of all outlying dependencies.

Mr. Ross gave notice that he would speak on the resolution next Tuesday.

NEED FOR AN ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Senator Morgan Points Out the Advantages to Accrue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Morgan, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals, to-day presented a written report upon the Nicaraguan Canal bill. The following extracts from the report indicate its general purport:

"As a provision for the naval and military defense of our country, whether insular or continental, this canal is indispensable, and the closer its location is made to our States on the Gulf of Mexico, the more efficient will be its protection to our coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific.

"Measured by the income of the Suez Canal, at a corresponding cost, the Nicaragua Canal should yield, with equivalent rates of tolls, at least 12 per cent. on $140,000,000.

"It is too severe a tax upon credulity to ask the adoption of the precarious water supply at Panama in preference to the two grand lakes of the Nicaragua route, one of which is 100 miles long by 45 miles broad, and affords nearly seventy-two miles of fresh water navigation for the largest ships as part of the canal route, and together they supply more than ten times the water needed to supply the canal line from Lake Nicaragua to both oceans. We owe it to ourselves and to the whole world that whatever canal we shall build and control on the Isthmus of Darien shall be as open, free and neutral to all nations as its corresponding gateway, the Suez Canal."

MR. SHERMAN DECLINES.

He Will Not Accept Nomination for Secretary of the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate caucus of Republicans will meet again to-morrow, when Senator Platt of New York, unless he has secured a new candidate, will announce to the Senate his attempt to secure B. B. Odell and Representative Sherman to stand as candidates for the office of Secretary, and his failure in both instances.

Mr. Sherman brought his declination today when he returned to town, stating that it was in compliance with the wishes of his constituents that he had decided to remain in the House. This soon became known in the Senate. Since then there has been much speculation as to who shall be offered as New York's candidate, and among the intimate friends of Gen. J. S. Clarkson it was assumed that he would be elected after it had been found impossible to get another candidate.

The prospect is that the caucus will adjourn again without choosing officers for the Senate. The opposition to Clarkson on the part of Republican Senators is such that Clarkson could not afford to accept the election.

SOUTH WANTS PAY FOR COTTON.

Favorable Legislation Expected at This Session of the Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Southern Senators express themselves as hopeful over the prospect of securing legislation during the present session of Congress looking to the refunding of money paid into the Treasury of the United States soon after the civil war as the result of the sale of cotton captured by the Federal forces. There was originally about $30,000,000 of this money, but a portion of it was paid to the owners of the cotton soon after the close of the war. The remainder was left in the Treasury, and has remained there ever since.

Senator Money, (Dem., Miss.,) who is giving especial attention looking to the reopening of the subject, says that the sum left amounts to about $11,000,000. A bill introduced by Senator Davis (Rep., Minn.,) gives one year additional time for proof of such claims before the Court of Claims. It has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Claims, and Senator Money thinks the outlook very good for favorable action. Most of the claims are held in the Southern States.

REPORTS IN THE ROBERTS CASE.

Both Majority and Minority to be Submitted Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Chairman Tayler of the Roberts committee and Representative Littlefield of Maine are busy preparing the majority and minority reports respectively in the Roberts case. They will be filed together on Saturday. It is not expected that the case will be called up in the House until Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. The debate is expected to occupy two or three days. Mr. Roberts will be given an opportunity to be heard upon the floor in his own defense.

Mr. Littlefield and Mr. De Armond of Missouri, who will sign the minority report, are hopeful that the mode of procedure which they favor—to allow Mr. Roberts to be sworn in and then expel him—will be followed. The majority of the committee, on the other hand, are confident that their report will be adopted, and that Mr. Roberts will be excluded without being sworn in.

Bill for a Pacific Cable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representative Corliss of Michigan has introduced a bill for the construction and operation, under the Government of the United States, of a cable between this country, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippine Islands, and other countries. The President is empowered to determine the route, the maintenance, operation, &c., of the line being placed under the control of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy. The bill appropriates $500,000, and limits the cost of the cable to $8,000,000. Authorization is given the President to arrange with Japan and China for cable-landing points.

To Reform the Consular Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day entered upon the consideration of the bill for the reformation of the Consular Service—for the promotion and continuous service of Consular officers. It is identical with the bill favorably reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee in the last Congress. Next Thursday the committee will hear the representatives of the Business Men's League of Chicago, the Merchants' Association of New York, and other commercial bodies.

Would Repeal the Bankruptcy Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. De Armond of Missouri has introduced a bill in the House for the repeal of the bankruptcy law with a reservation that proceedings now begun may be closed up.

WEBSTER'S STATUE UNVEILED.

Secretary Long Receives It for the United States and Senator Lodge Delivers the Oration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A distinguished gathering of public officials, including President McKinley and his entire Cabinet, representatives of the Senate and House of Representatives, the judiciary of the United States Supreme Court, and other branches of public life, participated to-day in exercises attending the unveiling of the colossal bronze statue of Daniel Webster, executed by the Italian sculptor, Trentanove, and presented to the United States by Mr. Stilson Hutchins of the City of Washington. The statue occupies a position on Scott Circle, but prior to the actual unveiling, the ceremonies of presentation and acceptance were held at the Lafayette Opera House. The President occupied a seat at the front of the stage, and back of him sat the members of the Cabinet.

After prayer by the blind Chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. Dr. Milburn, Senator Chandler, in behalf of the two branches of Congress, read Mr. Hutchins's presentation letter, and added a tribute to the statesmanship, the oratory, and the patriotism of Webster.

Secretary Long then accepted the statue in behalf of the United States. He said in part:

"To George Washington and his associates who in 1787 framed the Federal Constitution, we owe that great paper. It bound the thirteen independent colonies into a union, and created the United States of America. In it they gave us the ample letter and frame of government.

"To the overwhelming arguments, nearly half a century later, of Daniel Webster in the Senate, and the luminous judgments of John Marshall on the bench, we owe its development by interpretation and construction into the great charter of powers which now constitute the National authority. They illuminated its letter with the National spirit. They breathed into its frame the life of National sovereignty. In the momentous debate in which at that time they participated over the measure of its grant of power—a debate of giants—the issue was between a limitation on the one hand, which would have narrowed the growth of the young Republic, and endangered the Union, and on the other, an expansion which insured the indestructibility of the Union, and left free the Republic to its largest development.

"I am deputed by the President to speak his acceptance of this statue for the United States with the highest appreciation of the man it commemorates and of the gift thus added to the reproductions in enduring bronze of those to whom she has said, Well done."

Secretary Long's remarks were warmly applauded, and then, amid another outburst of applause, Senator Lodge delivered the oration of the day. Senator Lodge said, among other things:

"Webster gave form and expression, at once noble and moving, to the National sentiment of his people. In what he said men saw clearly what they themselves thought, but which they could not express. That sentiment grew and strengthened with every hour, when men had only to repeat his words in order to proclaim the creed in which they believed. And after he was dead Webster was heard again in the deep roar of the Union guns from Sumter to Appomattox. His message, delivered as he alone could deliver it, was potent in inspiring the American people to the terrible sacrifices by which they saved the Nation when he lay silent in the grave at Marshfield. Befall in the Union and the Constitution, because they meant National greatness and National life, was the great dominant conviction of Webster's life. It was part of his temperament. He loved the outer world, the vast expanses of sea and sky, all that was large and unfettered in nature. So he admired great States and empires, and had little faith in small ones or in the happiness or worth of a nation which has no history, and which fears its fate too much to put its fortunes to the touch when the accepted time has come.

"In a period when great forces were at work, which, in their inevitable conflict, threatened the existence of the union of States, Webster stands out above all others as the champion, as the very embodiment, of the National life and the National faith. More than any other man of that time he called forth the sentiment more powerful than all reasonings which saved the Nation. It was a great work, greatly done, with all the resources of a powerful intellect and with an eloquence rarely heard among men."

The formal ceremonies concluded with a benediction by the Rev. Mr. Couden, Chaplain of the House. The drawing of the veil was performed by Jerome Bonaparte, a great-grandson of Webster, assisted by Mrs. Hutchins and Miss Katherine Deering.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps—J. G. Muir of the District of Columbia; Professor of Mathematics in the Navy—William S. Eichelberger of Connecticut.

Assistant Paymasters in the Navy—George W. Reeves, Jr., of New Jersey and Walter T. Camp of Connecticut.

Civilian Member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification—Thomas J. Henderson of Illinois.

Swiss Admit American Fruit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—United States Minister Leishman, at Berne, Switzerland, has cabled the State Department that the Swiss Government has revoked a former decision and gives general authorization for the importation of American dried fruits. He also authorizes the importation of fresh fruits, providing that they are examined at Basel and found to be exempt from scale or other parasites.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, medical Superintendent of the army transport service, will proceed from New York City to the Norfolk Navy Yard on official business pertaining to the army transport service.

Charles D. Towsley is detailed by the Secretary of War as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at San Francisco for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness fo. promotion. Detail: Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers; Major William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers; Major Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers; Capt. William O. Owen, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon. First Lieut. Herbert Deakyne, Corps of Engineers, upon notification that his presence is required, will report to this board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., Ninth Cavalry, (recently promoted from Second Lieutenant Tenth Cavalry,) upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, will proceed from New York City to Fort Grant, Arizona, where he will join his troop.

Major Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits during each of the months of February and March, from Indianapolis Arsenal to the works of the Rarig Engineer Company, Columbus, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of seacoast mortar carriages.

Capt. William O. Owen, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Department of California, and will proceed from San Francisco to Fort Thomas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Navy.

Capt. Yates Stirling is detached from duty in charge of the Fifth Lighthouse District at Baltimore Jan. 15 and will resume duty as member of the Lighthouse Board.

Lieut. Commander C. F. Pond is ordered to additional duty at the Naval Station, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. D. Ryan will have sick leave for six months when discharged from Mare Island Hospital.

Lieut. W. J. Maxwell is detached from command of the Sylph Jan. 30 and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont Feb. 1 in connection with the crew of the Albany.

Lieut. W. K. Gise is ordered to additional duty in command of the Sylph Jan. 30.

Commander W. C. Gibson is detached from the Navy Yard, New York, Jan. 22, ordered immediately to command of the Texas.

Lieut. P. Andrews is detached from the Pensacola and ordered to duty at the naval training station, San Francisco.

Lieut. Commander J. P. Mickley is retired from Jan. 17.

Capt. N. M. Dyer is ordered to duty at the Boston Navy Yard, Feb. 1.

Lieut. G. R. Salisbury is detached from the Texas upon falling in with the New York, and ordered to duty on the New York.

Lieut. L. F. James is detached from the Prairie and ordered to the Texas.

Lieut. Commander F. S. Carter is ordered to duty as Navigator of the Prairie in addition to his duties as executive.

Changes of officers of the Asiatic Squadron: Lieut. J. M. Orchard is detached from the Iris and ordered to the Don Juan de Austria; Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan is detached from the Iris and ordered home; Lieut. U. T. Holmes is detached from the Monocacy and ordered to the Isla de Luzon; Lieut. Commander J. B. Briggs is detached from command of the Glacier and ordered home; Ensign R. Spear is detached from the Glacier and ordered to the Solace; Lieut. Commander J. A. Norris is detached from the Monterey and ordered to command of the Glacier; Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Solace.

Lieut. L. R. De Steiguer is detached from the Nashville and ordered to the Solace.

Ensign H. Laning is detached from the Monadnock and ordered to the Isla de Cuba.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. Morris is detached from the Helena and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. A. W. Dodd is detached from the Helena and ordered to the Solace.

Lieut. W. E. Harrison is detached from the Marietta and ordered to the Solace.

Assistant Paymaster G. C. Schafer is detached from the Petrel and ordered to the Isla de Luzon, temporarily.

Capt. H. C. Haines, United States Marine Corps, is detached from Cavite Station and ordered to the Yokohoma Hospital, and thence home.

LOCAL GAS SITUATION.

Standard Framing Measures to Prevent Breaches of Good Faith — Mr. Sage Will Not Resign.

The local gas situation yesterday had few new features, while it was evident that, so far as the Standard Gas Light Company is concerned, Russell Sage's fellow-Directors and stockholders are not idle in furthering measures that will be a bar to breaches of good faith by the President of the company or any one else.

The Directors of the New Amsterdam Gas Company held their regular monthly meeting yesterday, and it was stated that nothing was done beyond the transaction of ordinary business. One of the Directors made, however, an authoritative statement on rumors about the company. He said that it had not acquired the Sage and Andrews holdings of 18,400 shares, and that it was not back of the appeal of George A. Lamb of Lamb & Voss to the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company to attend the annual meeting on Monday in force or to send their proxies to Mr. Lamb.

"We are," he added, "attending strictly to business at a $1.05 rate. As to the Consolidated's stockholders, it is hardly to be wondered at that they are dissatisfied with a 4 per cent. dividend."

B. B. McAlpin, Secretary of the Standard Gas Light Company's Protective Committee, said last evening of the progress toward obtaining control of the stock: "Things are coming our way. So a Director says that we have control of 42,000 shares out of the necessary 47,000? He's too low. That's all I can say on the subject, except that we will not stop at a bare majority."

Members of the Protective Committee were not disposed to talk of their plans or of the progress made toward securing majority control of the stock of the company. John T. Terry said that while such information was at the disposition of any stockholder, it would not be prudent to make it public. Mr. Terry refused to discuss Mr. Sage. "Let him talk all he will," he said. "I have nothing to say in reply to him. As to our endeavor to secure control of a majority of Standard stock, we've pretty nearly got it, and we're going to have it."

Russell Sage's chief care yesterday afternoon was reading and repudiating published interviews with him on the gas and rapid transit questions.

"I am made to say," he complained, "that I did not care if the Protective Committee got control of the majority of the stock of the Standard Gas Light Company or not, and that I couldn't be turned out of the Presidency of the company until next April. I said nothing of the sort. I do say, however, that I do not propose to resign."

Of the result of his appeal to the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, Mr. Lamb said that many have called on him and tendered their proxies. He intimated that he would have something of unusual interest to make public to-day.

STATE TRUST COMPANY FIGHT.

$900,000 Paid on the Whitney Syndicate Loan—The Two Official Examinations.

There was somewhat of a lull yesterday in the fight which Abram Kling, one of the stockholders of the State Trust Company, is making against the concern, but Charles P. Bacon, Mr. Kling's counsel, declared that he was going to push the fight on any grounds that his opponents chose, personal or otherwise.

Some of the loans made by the company on securities alleged to be insufficient have been paid off. Of the $2,000,000 loan made to Mr. Shea, Thomas F. Ryan's employe for the Whitney syndicate, $900,000 has been paid.

Mr. Judson of the State Banking Department, speaking yesterday of the fact that Gen. Andrews had been appointed by the Governor to make an investigation of the State Trust Company's affairs, said: "We know nothing about Gen. Andrews's report. That was the result of a special investigation ordered by the Governor, and we had nothing to do with it. We made our own investigation, and last night I sent to Mr. Kilburn, at Albany, the report of the New York office in the matter." Gen. Andrews declined to discuss the matter beyond the statement that he had reported things as he saw them, and would stand by his report.

Walter S. Johnston, President of the company, said last evening: "It is a remarkable circumstance that from Albany we hear that the official reports are confidential, and doubtless are treated so by the officials, but all the same the proceedings against this institution have been conducted in such a way that there has come into the possession of those who are anxious to use them to our injury, records which, instead of being treated as confidential, are daily distorted for the morning press with false imputations and reflections. Meanwhile, the company has not called a loan since this proceeding began. Its deposits have not been affected, and its cash balances are larger than at any time within three months."

TRIPLETS WEIGH TEN POUNDS.

Tiny Specimens of Humanity Born at Gouverneur Hospital.

Triplets, two boys and a girl, were born yesterday to Mrs. Joseph Schausly, wife of a wrapper maker of 111 Norfolk Street. The mother and children are in Gouverneur Hospital. Schausly makes $6 a week, and the family, which includes two other children, lives in three small rooms.

Though ten pounds six ounces is the combined weight of the triplets, the doctors have hopes that all of them will live. The mother and father have already named them, calling the boys Jacob and Allen and the girl Frances.

Millionaire's Heirs Attack Trustee.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 18.—Testimony was heard by Vice Chancellor Stevens today in an action brought by the heirs of Edwin Lister to have William R. Weeks removed as Trustee of the Lister estate. The heirs are Robert P. Lister and Mrs. Esther G. Selby, children of Edwin Lister, and his four grandchildren. The estate is worth about $1,500,000. In their bill the complainants alleged incompetency and neglect. They also allege that Weeks conspired to sell his trust and that he still has in his possession $200,000 in money that should be divided as part of the residuary estate and a large amount of rents which he has collected from real estate. Mr. Weeks denies all the allegations.

Senator-Elect McLaurin Better.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 18.—Senator-elect McLaurin, who has been dangerously ill of pneumonia, is considerably better to-day and is now considered out of danger.

SAYS HE IS A BIGAMIST.

Hart, Admitting He Has Three Wives, Begs to be Arrested—Court's Proposal Adds Complications.

Henry Hart, of 95 Perry Street, Manhattan, yesterday called on District Court Judge Seymour, in Hoboken, and asked to be arrested on a charge of bigamy. He said that he married Mary E. Howe in a Methodist Church in New York on Jan. 27, 1888. Two years later she became addicted to drink and he left her. A year afterward he read a notice of her death in a New York newspaper, and on Sept. 5, 1894, he married Annie Corbett in a Roman Catholic Church in Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue. Two children were born to them. Then the first Mrs. Hart appeared, and Mrs. Hart No. 2 returned to her parents. Again Hart was told that his first wife was dead, and he then married Annie Diede, of Hoboken, the ceremony having been performed at Union Hill by Recorder Hauenstein. One child was born of this marriage, and then wife No. 2 found them, and wife No. 3 returned to her parents.

Hart said he had twice asked the New York police to arrest him, but they refused to do so.

The Judge said he could not take cognizance of the case, he having only civil jurisdiction. He also told Hart that the criminal courts would not act unless a complaint were made against him by one of the three wives. He said that neither the second nor the third wife would do this, and he did not know where the first wife could be found.

The Judge advised him to get a divorce from the first wife and then remarry one of the other women. Hart said that would leave him in as great a quandary as ever, for he did not know which of his later wives he loved best.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.07¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	8 5-16
Sugar, granulated	5.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.38
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.05⅜
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¼
Lard, prime	6.20
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 59½@62c; No. 2 red, 65@66c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 oats, 23¼@23⅝c; No. 2 white, 25⅝c; No. 3 white, 25@26c; No. 2 rye, 52@54c; No. 2 barley, 38@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, Northwestern, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per barrel, $9.25@$10.02½; lard, per 100 lb, $5.72½@$5.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.50@5.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5⅜; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.95@$6; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover seed, contract grade, $8.35@$8.40.

COTTON.—There was a greater stir in cotton circles yesterday, the general positions assuming a decidedly better form. Private cables were unanimous in ascribing an advance of ½@2½ points on futures and 1-16d on spots to reported English victories and the unavailing efforts of representatives in this country to secure much-needed supplies of raw material at old prices. Our market made a steady start, with prices sympathetically higher. Active covering by room shorts and fairly good buying for Wall Street account, supplemented by large purchases of March and May cotton by arbitrage houses, led to a further slight improvement, after which the market quieted down and prices slowly fell back. The South was a fair operator on the bull side from time to time during the day. Although commission houses complained as to the volume of orders, sentiment, as a rule, was unmistakably more confident than for a week or more. The impression here is general that European spinners are badly off for cotton, while having contract orders in yarns and cloths for months ahead. This impression was intensified by private accounts from Southern points, stating that exporters were heavy buyers, purchasing 10,000 bales at 1-16c advance in New Orleans alone. Receipts were considerably inside of predictions, and instead of the outlook favoring an accelerated movement, all indications point to general contraction in this respect during the rest of the season. The market at the close was steady, with near months 4@7 points higher, and far months 1@2 points lower. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7 7-16c; Mobile, 7 5-16c; Savannah, 7 5-16c; Charleston, 7 5-16c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7 9-16c; Baltimore, 7⅞c; Augusta, 7½c; Memphis, 7⅜c; St. Louis, 7 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.44	7.46	7.42	7.43@7.44
February	7.37	7.39	7.35	7.39@7.40
March	7.39	7.42	7.36	7.40@7.41
April	7.42	7.42	7.38	7.41@7.42
May	7.42	7.45	7.39	7.42@7.44
June	7.42	7.45	7.42	7.43@7.45
July	7.44	7.46	7.40	7.44@7.46
August	7.42	7.45	7.39	7.42@7.43
September	6.91	6.91	6.90	6.88@6.89
October	6.78	6.78	6.73	6.73@6.74
November	..	..	..	6.69@6.71
December	..	..	..	6.68@6.70

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—Spot cotton in fair demand at full rates; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales; middling upland, 4 9-16d; futures opened steady, sellers at 1 point advance; closed steady ½@2½ points net higher. January-February, 4.29½b; February-March, 4.17⅝s; March-April, 4.14⅛s; April-May, 4.11s; May-June, 4.07½b; June-July, 4.05½s; July-August, 4.03b; August-September, 3.61½b; September-October, 3.52s; October-November, 3.45½b; January, 4.24@4.25. Manchester—Yarns hardening; cloths, moderate demand.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	71⅞	71⅞	71 3-16	71⅝
July	71⅝	71⅞	71⅜	71⅞
Corn—				
May	..	..	..	39⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	65 9-16	65 11-16	64⅞	65½
July	66⅝	66 7-16	65½	66⅛
Corn—				
May	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33½
July	34⅜	34⅜	33 15-16	34
Oats—				
May	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
July	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was guided yesterday by the weakness of Liverpool cables and the astonishing depression in Northwest markets. The local element, rather prepared for a rally in the market instead of a break, had considerable wheat to sell throughout the forenoon. It was not apparent that the short interest was much enlarged during the session, however, and the trade was rather cautiously on that side, as was demonstrated in the last fifteen minutes, when prices advanced sharply from the lowest point of the day and closed rather firm, although still ⅝@¾c under the previous night's figures. The drop at Duluth amounted to 1¼c, at Minneapolis about 1c, and Chicago and St. Louis ¾@⅞c. The only occasions of steadiness during the day came in the afternoon, when once or twice the market rallied on covering. Contrary conditions the Liverpool market opened ⅛@⅜d lower, and closed ⅝d below the previous night. French markets at first were 5@20 points up on frost news, but unable to withstand the heaviness elsewhere, weakened in the afternoon, and closed 5 points lower to 10 points higher. In the way of statistics it was believed that visible supply figures might show a small decrease Monday. Northwest receipts amounted to only 282 cars, against 550 cars a year ago. Cash trade is expected to improve much at the present level of prices. Seaboard clearances were very light.

TOLEDO, Jan. 18.—Wheat, No. 2, cash, 67¾c; May, 70c, bid. Corn, No 2 mixed, 32c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 24½c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 55c. Clover seed, prime, cash, old, $4.90, bid; January, new, $5.77½.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, January, 61¾c; May, 62⅝@62¾c; July, 64@64¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 63¾c; No. 1 Northern, 62¼c; No. 2 Northern, 60c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 63¼@64½c; No. 2 Northern, 61@62¼c. Rye, No. 1, 55½@56c. Barley, No. 2, 45½c; sample, 35@42½c.

DULUTH, Jan. 18.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 63¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 62¼c; May, 64⅝c; July, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 59¾c; No. 3 Spring, 56¼c.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 40⅝c for elevator, delivered, and free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 29½c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed, 29½@31c; track white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 32½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55@56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¼@47¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.75@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.65; no grade, $17.75@$18 per ton, to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2@$2.15. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. B

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE ROBERTS CASE.

It is a great pity that such a question, or, rather, such a series of questions, as was put by the Roberts case should not have received a more respectable and authoritative solution. The report of the majority, it will be agreed by all who have followed the case, is simply disreputable. It is not unjust to describe it as a "henpecked" report, and this, of course, without reference to the domestic relations of its signers. It shows the willingness to "pander to the better element" in spite of law, in spite of precedents, in spite of consequences, in spite of everything by which a legislative committee, conscious of its responsibilities and conscious of the far-reaching effect of improvident precedents, ought to be guided.

The report of the minority is in most gratifying contrast. In comparison we should describe it as a monument of civic and parliamentary courage. It is that in comparison. It would be that in fact if the protestants of the minority had not weakened their case by the suggestion that ROBERTS could be turned out after he had been put in.

That has nothing to do with the case at this stage of it. At this stage of it the question is simply of the credentials of a man who presents himself and demands to be received as the representative of his constituents. ROBERTS's case is, prima facie, perfect. It as much entitles him to take his seat as the credentials of any member of the committee entitled him to take his seat. If ROBERTS is personally a malefactor, that is a matter which may justify his expulsion but cannot properly be considered at all at this stage.

This is not a mere question of form. It is a question of substance. It is a question, not of the ultimate, but of the "prima facie" right of a constituency to be represented by the man of its own choice. And we have already pointed out the enormous power which a precedent, once set in the Roberts case, may have hereafter in some case in which there is no question of morals at all, but only the question of retaining power by a narrow majority.

The majority of members of the House and of the committee are lawyers. As such they are "charged with knowledge", that a case like this is not to be disposed of in a gust of moral hysteria. That is why we say that the report of the majority of the committee is disreputable. That is why we hope that the House will rise superior to that disreputable recommendation.

THE CHIEF BENEFIT.

The increase in real estate values which Mr. HARNETT points out as one of the sure consequences of the operation of the underground rapid transit road is an effective and eloquent argument for the project.

A 10 per cent. increase in valuations all along the line, rising to as much as 25 per cent. in the case of North End property not yet built upon, will add millions to the wealth of the city. It will make many owners of realty richer. The assessable valuations upon the tax books will reflect the increase, so that the city will not only be richer by the road and its structures, which it will ultimately own, but by an immeasurable increment in the value of the property upon which taxes can be levied.

This is not the primary object of the construction of the road, however, nor is an increase in the values of real estate the greatest of the benefits it will confer upon the people of the city.

It is for its utility and convenience in the immediate purpose of its undertaking, the carrying of passengers, that the tunnel road will be chiefly prized and most beneficial. The people of New York have commanded this road to be built in order that they may be carried at great speed and with reasonable comfort from their homes to their business and from their places of business to their homes. They have never enjoyed such a privilege. They have suffered great discomforts and loss by not having it. The growth of the city has been retarded by the long delay in getting rapid transit. Every man or corporation who has put obstacles in its way has hindered the development of New York. Every man who has helped it has been a friend of the city.

The passenger traffic of New York—Manhattan and Bronx—was increasing at the rate of 20,000,000 passengers per annum in the decade 1887-97. The present rate of increase is much greater. All the new facilities for travel that have been created in the last four years are already overburdened. The city has outgrown them almost before they have been completed. The pressure for greater accommodation is now a source of crowding, delay, and discomfort. In a few years it would be maddening if there should be no addition to the machinery of transportation.

The tunnel road will not be in operation a day too soon for its customers. If it is completed and has trains running in four years it will be in time to avert the worst consequences of a "car famine" in the city passenger business. And it will be put to a good test of its capacity almost from the start. It is more than probable that new underground roads will be begun, notably one on the east side, before Mr. MCDONALD has completed the work under his contract.

THE NEW SUFFRAGE PLAN.

There are signs that the Crumpacker scheme for reducing the representation of the South in Congress and the Electoral College is gaining some support among the Republicans, and that an organized effort will be made to get the idea of it included in the Republican platform at Philadelphia this Summer. It is a pretty foolish scheme politically, and it is most risky for the general interests of the Nation.

It is based on the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. This declares that "when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress [and some State officers] is denied to any of the male inhabitants being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens in such State." Of course this is a very sweeping provision. It was adopted immediately after the civil war, when men's minds were in an extremely excited state, and when words and acts were not carefully weighed. The language of the Constitution is mandatory, and it is the plain duty of Congress to carry it out. Yet since it was passed there have been three censuses of the population taken and the requirements of the Constitution in regard to representation based on the census have been utterly ignored.

Indeed, it would make sad havoc with the suffrage laws of most of the States if the language of the amendment were strictly applied. That would make it necessary to reduce the representation of every State that denied the right to vote to male inhabitants not guilty of rebellion or other crime, because they could not read or write, or because they were paupers, or idiots, or insane, or under guardianship. Yet there are thirty-five of the States of the Union which do deny the suffrage for one or another of these causes. Connecticut, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and Wyoming impose an educational or intelligence test; Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee require the payment of taxes; ten States disfranchise paupers, and twenty-eight States refuse the suffrage to idiots or insane persons or those under guardianship. Michigan denies the right to duelists and accessories, and Vermont will let no man vote who has not obtained the approval of the Board of Civil Authority of the town in which he resides. If the second clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution is to be carried out as its language demands that it shall be, there is going to be an enormous amount of bother for other than Southern States.

Let us suppose, however, that it is the purpose of the newly-hatched scheme simply to reduce the representation of those States in which an attempt has been made to deprive the negroes of their votes by tests of illiteracy or intelligence that in practice are not applied to the whites. Unquestionably that is a most unfair and unwise measure in any State. It comes within the language of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, and within the spirit of the fifteenth. Congress has a right to take steps to prevent or punish such a measure. But how can that right be exercised without doing far more mischief than the measure itself? It would tend to reunite the South, which is now fairly beginning to divide. What is worse, it would tend to stimulate the race prejudice, which is the one peril of the section. If this question is left to be settled by each State it is possible and even likely that in the long run intelligent and fair public opinion in the State will secure right action, and this opinion will be made by both races. If the Federal Government is to interfere, this force is neutralized. The two races will be incited to quarrel, and will quarrel, and both will suffer, while the whole country will suffer with them.

THE RICH RICHER AND THE POOR RICHER

That was a striking epigram which Senator WOLCOTT made in the Senate the other day, in reply to the bilious and pessimistic remarks of the Senator from South Dakota. To the contrary of these observations, said the Senator from Colorado, the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing richer also. The form of the statement is, so far as we know, Senator WOLCOTT's own. It was evidently suggested by the complaint which is, in this country at least, a full generation old, that "the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer." That has been a taking statement, and has captivated a large number of persons who have not taken the trouble, or, perhaps, have lacked the disposition, to inquire into the facts.

Senator WOLCOTT's statement of the opposite contention is equally epigrammatic. It has the advantage of being the epigrammatic statement of a fact. There has never been a time in the history of this country, and, therefore, there has never been a time in the history of man, when a man who had nothing but an able body and a willingness to work has been so well off as he is in the United States of America to-day. It is true that he is not so well off as the man who has also "learned a trade," that is to say, who has learned how to employ his able body and his willingness to work in some pursuit that produces things that mankind need. But there also has never been a time or place when and where the facilities for learning how to supply these constant demands were so plentiful as they are here and now. Mr. CARNEGIE's recent gift to the Cooper Institute is the latest instance of that. But it is only one instance out of a thousand.

But let us stick to the case of the man who has only strong arms and a willing heart wherewith to support himself and his. Where else in the world can that man get so fully all the necessaries of life as here and now? Where else can he get so many comforts which at any other time and place would be counted as luxuries? If he be ambitious, where and when else could he get or could he ever have got, leisure in which to work for the improvement of his condition by increasing his own producing power? It is his loss and his affair if he wastes this leisure, instead of improving it. It is simply true that, in this country, "the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing richer also."

TWO UPRIGHT MEN.

When Mr. CLARK of Missouri told Mr. SIBLEY of Pennsylvania that "his place is on the other side of the political aisle" in the House of Representatives, he spoke for many of his friends, but he was foolish. Mr. SIBLEY has seen light on the question of free coinage of silver. "I believed in 1896," he said, "that bimetallism was sacred, but events have so changed conditions by the enormous production of gold that the price level for which both the gentleman from Missouri and I were striving was raised. The cause I held sacred then has become ridiculous." If this were the only thing in which the Democrats can differ from the Republicans Mr. SIBLEY might properly go across the aisle. It would be improper for him to stay with Mr. CLARK and the rest. Mr. CLARK thinks that free silver is all there is in Democracy, and that a man who abandons that ought to go across the aisle. We should advise him not to press that doctrine too far. Mr. SIBLEY says that he "will keep step with the party if it will adopt a policy, but if it invites him to a banquet of carping and fault-finding it will have to excuse him." That is fair, and it is the way a great number of Democrats feel on the eve of the Presidential election.

Mr. DRIGGS of the Third Congressional District of New York is one of these. He, too, repudiates the free-silver doctrine and declares that it is not Democracy. He says:

I am not a Republican; "I am a Democrat." As such I believe in the gold standard, and I can be as radical in that belief as you, my colleagues, in your free-and-unlimited-coinage ideas; for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is not bimetallism; it is silver monometallism.

THE MASSACRE IN KENTUCKY.

Nobody, at least no civilized person, who read the report of the shooting of SCOTT by COLSON in Kentucky, and incidentally of several persons more or less remotely related to the quarrel between SCOTT and COLSON or not related to it at all, can have failed to experience the emotion of disgust as well as the emotion of regret. The community in which such things can happen cannot be, such a reader will say, admitted to be a civilized community.

But it does not follow that the man who did the fatal shooting was guilty of murder or guilty of any crime, as assuredly there is no chance that he will be convicted of any. No man who observes the code of ethics in vogue in the community to which he belongs can properly be described as a criminal. And this, and no more than this, is what Col. COLSON appears to have done. He had had a quarrel with SCOTT, about the merits of which we have no trustworthy information, and they do not matter. He was a respectable and even a distinguished citizen. SCOTT seems to have been a ruffian. COLSON knew that SCOTT was "looking for him." He might perhaps have got out of SCOTT's way, though this would have subjected him to the charge of cowardice. He might have sworn out a warrant against the truculent SCOTT, which would certainly have subjected him to that charge. Or he might have armed himself and, without "hunting for trouble," prepared himself to encounter it if it came, exhibiting, as the law says, "that diligence which a prudent man will exercise in the conduct of his own business." From the point of view not of New York, N. Y., nor yet of London, England, but of Frankfort, Ky., there is no just fault to be found with the behavior of Col. COLSON. And certainly there is no fault to be found, on public grounds, with the disappearance of SCOTT, which is the only one of the casualties of the occasion which COLSON intended.

But what about the point of view of Frankfort, Ky.? What about the social compulsion which lay upon COLSON, for that is what it amounted to, either to kill his enemy or to allow his enemy to kill him? We must not forget that in the feeling which produced this compulsion there is also something of genuine and human. The sentiment behind the compulsion is the sentiment that there ought to be something dearer to a man than his own life, and that a man to whom his own life is the greatest good is not a man at all. There is in this sentiment something fine, something chivalrous, something noble and fruitful. But when it goes the length of putting the life of the most respected citizen of a community at the mercy of the least respected, of any loafer who has the merit of a willingness to risk his own life, even though he has no other, and even though this merit may be either assumed, or induced by strong drink, then a noble sentiment has been perverted, to the grievous injury of the community which acquiesces in the perversion. "Pessima corruptio optimi." It is true that no harm is likely to come to COLSON for having killed SCOTT, and there is no reason for lamentation on that account. But it is also true that no harm would have been likely to befall SCOTT for killing COLSON, whom he sought for the purpose of killing him. And who would have dared to call that an exemplary result? The simple truth is that communities in which the sense of personal honor goes the length of condoning homicide, whenever homicide results from a personal quarrel, are out of line with "the opinions of mankind," and are not entitled to be called civilized. That is a consideration for the good people of Frankfort, and for the good people of Kentucky in general. The world is against them.

THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to call the attention of the readers of THE TIMES to the importance of the work being done by the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y., in its bearing upon one of the problems growing out of our city life?

The Junior Republic is an attempt to diminish pauperism and crime by instilling into neglected children lessons of morality, responsibility, and self-control, taught in such a way that the children see or learn by experience the inevitable results of laziness, disorder, and disobedience of moral laws. That they may learn these lessons as naturally as possible, and in a way to make them most useful in after life, the children are allowed to form a system of society of their own, modeled so far as possible upon the great Republic in which they will ultimately become citizens, and the largest practicable measure of self-government is allowed them.

As every citizen helps to make the laws, every citizen has a pride in maintaining and enforcing them. As every citizen is guarding his own possessions and his own Government, the breaker of law offends him personally. As every citizen is taxed for the support of the Government, he finds that pauperism and crime are expensive. Much is thus learned of the essential nature and reason of law.

The motto of the republic is "Nothing Without Labor," and it is intended to be fully carried out. The republic has a tin currency of its own, and the citizens are paid for all work done. Nothing is gratuitous. There are various kinds of work—school, farming, under the guidance of an experienced and educated farmer; carpentering, painting, shoemaking, care of the place, and also domestic service, for the care of the hotels, cottages, restaurants, and kitchens, the ordinary housekeeping of the republic, occupy much time and labor, especially of the girls.

Prominent among the lessons taught, aside from self-government, obedience to law, and the responsibility of citizenship, already mentioned, is the necessity and dignity of work. Every citizen of the republic must work, for upon work depends his ability to feed, lodge, and clothe himself. As has already been said, nothing is given away. He will soon find also that upon his work depends his standing in the community.

The results already achieved justify the belief in the efficiency of this work held by such careful students of social problems as Jacob A. Riis, the Rev. Washington Gladden, Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, Prof. W. T. Blackman of Yale, and President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University. Of permanent citizens who have left the republic not one has yet been in trouble with the authorities, and the majority are doing more than well, many of them being engaged in farm or factory work, and some even preparing for college.

It remains to be said only that the children are under the charge of Mr. W. R. George, the Superintendent, with an assistant, housekeeper, and teachers. The institution is managed by a Board of Trustees elected by the George Junior Republic Association—an incorporated association, drawing its membership from philanthropists and persons interested in the work carried on by the republic. The Board of Trustees delegates its authority in the intervals to an Executive Committee, which meets monthly at the republic. The full Board of Trustees meets once a year at the republic.

The Treasurer of the association is Mr. A. G. Agnew, 7 Nassau Street, who will be glad to furnish your readers with any further information desired or to receive applications for membership in the association.

HELEN L. FAIRCHILD,
President Woman's Aid.

New York, Jan. 18, 1900.

The Reformation of Inebriates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Robert Graham has, I think, failed to appreciate my suggestion, which is simply that, as brewers and distillers make drunkards, brewers and distillers should be taxed to reform drunkards.

I have never heard of the revenue derived from taxation on liquor being specially devoted to the reformation of inebriates. If so, there will certainly be no difficulty in establishing and maintaining that very desirable means of which Mr. Graham writes, viz., the "Farm Colony."

It must always be remembered that all prohibitory legislation as to the liquor traffic is legislation against a recognized evil. A tax upon an evil should only be used to correct that evil, and only in this way can it benefit a community.

New York, Jan. 16, 1900. I. W. K.

NUGGETS.

Greatest Aid to Civilization.

"What do you consider the most leveling and civilizing influence of the present age?" "The bath tub."—Chicago Record.

Experts' Charges.

Testimony in the Molineux trial goes to show that expert witnesses charge what they think "the traffic will bear."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Poet's Choice.

"I don't care for your poem, 'The Song of the Lark,'" remarked the editor. The poet sighed wearily. "To tell the truth," he replied, "I myself much prefer the lay of the hen."—Philadelphia Record.

Their Harvest Time.

"Not wishing our English cousins any harm," said Calesby, "but with so many of the Lords and Dukes rushing off to the war, it looks as though untitled but honest Americans might have some show in the matrimonial market."—Philadelphia North American.

DROPPING PEBBLES IN THE STREAM.

From The Bismarck Tribune.

Drop a pebble in th' water—jes' a splash an' it is gone,
But th's half a hundred ripples circlin' on an' on an' on,
Spreadin', spreadin' from the centre, flowin' on out to the sea;
An' th' ain't no way o' tellin' where th' end is goin' to be.
Drop a pebble in the water—in a minute ye forget,
But th's little waves a' flowin' an' the's ripples circlin' yet,
All th' ripples flowin', flowin' to a mighty wave has grown,
An' ye've disturbed a mighty river—jes' by droppin' in a stone.

Drop an unkind word or careless—in a minute it is gone,
But th's half a hundred ripples circlin' on an' on an' on,
Th' keep spreadin', spreadin', spreadin' from the centre as th' go,
An' the' ain't no way to stop 'em, once ye've started 'em to flow.
Drop an unkind word or careless—in a minute ye forget,
But th's little waves a' flowin' and' the's ripples circlin' yet,
An' perhaps in some sad heart a mighty wave of tears ye've stirred,
An' disturbed a life et's happy when ye dropped an unkind word.

Drop a word o' cheer an' kindness—jes' a flash and it is gone,
But the's half a hundred ripples circlin' on an' on an' on,
Bearin' hope an' joy an' comfort on each splashin', dashin' wave,
Till ye wouldn't b'lieve th' volume o' th' one kind word ye gave.
Drop a word o' cheer and kindness—in a minute ye forget,
But th's gladness still a' swellin' an' the's joy a' circlin' yet,
An' ye've rolled a wave of comfort whose sweet music can be heard
Over miles an' miles o' water—jes' by droppin' a kind word.

PHILIPPINE SECRETS OUT

Senator Davis Tells Why the Islands Were Retained.

GERMAN AGGRESSION FEARED

Peace Commissioners at Paris Learned That the Kaiser Was Preparing to Seize the Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senators who attended the executive session of the Senate before which Senator Davis made a speech touching the acquisition of the Philippines and the purpose of the Government toward those islands have managed to let out some interesting explanations made by Senator Davis concerning the reasons that actuated the Paris Commissioners in deciding to take over the islands and the policy of the Administration toward them in the future.

It seems that one reason why the executive session was demanded was that facts had been stated which could not have been discussed in the open Senate without provoking a friendly nation and leading to a disagreeable newspaper discussion on a situation now passed, so far as that nation is concerned. In order to make it clear to the Senate that the Paris Commission was not controlled by any desire to acquire territory, the instructions to the commission were read.

At the time that the negotiations at Paris were proceeding, and it was a matter of doubt whether the United States would take up the burden of responsibility for good order and peace in the Philippines, there was reason to believe that Germany stood ready, upon the intimation of our intention to abandon our territory there, to make a dash and gain a footing at Manila, and eventually upon such islands as were deemed desirable to extend Germany's colonial policy. This was not only a menace to our prestige, but it might have created ill-feeling in Great Britain, where the sentiment favoring our retention of control in the islands was strong, not unselfishly, but also not jealously, so far as the United States were concerned.

It is represented that Senator Davis made this plain, and that he showed that the Administration thereupon changed the instructions to the commission, abandoning the idea of partial occupation and deciding that for the time at least it was the duty of the United States to assume complete control of the archipelago. Further, the Senator is reported as having declared that the plan of the Philippine Commission to extend civil government throughout the Islands, with native participaton as great as possible, is to be the purpose, and that there is to be no cause for regret on the part of the Filipinos that have ceased to be subjects of Spain and required to yield temporary obedience to the United States.

NEW POST FOR GEN. KOBBE.

Appointed Governor of Albay Province and Catanduanes Island.

MANILA, Jan. 18.—Brig. Gen. Kobbe has been appointed Governor of Albay Province and Catanduanes Island, and has temporarily been placed in charge of the Islands of Samar and Leyte. His command embraces the principal hemp-producing country. He has been instructed to establish civil governments in the places under his jurisdiction.

Gen. Kobbe sailed yesterday on the transport Hancock with a brigade consisting of the Forty-seventh and Forty-third Infantry and a battery of artillery.

"OPEN DOOR" IN PHILIPPINES?

Germany Expects It in Return for Her Policy in the East.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Referring to a Washington dispatch concerning the "open door" in the Philippines, United States Ambassador White said to-day that, in all discussions with Count von Bülow regarding the "open door" in the East, it had been assumed that such a policy would be reciprocated in the Philippines.

No formal request for a promise had, however, said the Ambassador, been made.

INSURGENTS RETURN TO HOMES.

Gen. MacArthur Pursuing Many Small Bands Successfully.

MANILA, Jan. 18.—Gens. Bates, Wheaton, and Schwan have occupied the principal towns in the Cavite and Batangas Provinces. A majority of the insurgents have returned to their homes and have secreted their guns.

All the southern ports will be opened soon.

Gen. MacArthur's troops are pursuing many small bands, killing numbers of the Filipinos and securing guns.

NEW LAWS FOR PUERTQ RICO.

Commissioner Carroll Recommends a Territorial Government Similar to Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Henry K. Carroll, Special Commissioner for the United States to Puerto Rico, under appointment by the President to investigate the civil, industrial, financial, and social conditions of the islands, has made his report.

After reviewing the conditions on the island he recommends that the Constitution and laws of the United States be extended to Puerto Rico, and that a Territorial form of government, similar to that established in Oklahoma, be provided; that the legislative power shall extend to all regulations for the exercise of the elective franchise; that the legal voters of the island be permitted to elect a delegate to Congress; that a commission, consisting of three persons who shall be natives of the island and two of the United States be appointed by the President to revise the codes; that the jury system be adopted; that the banking and patent laws of the United States be extended to the island; that a court of claims be established to adjudicate all claims to property, secular and ecclesiastical, arising under the treaty of Paris; that the rule adopted by the military government as to civil marriages be continued in force; that the Spanish silver coins be retired and the coins of the United States be substituted; that the lottery be prohbitied, and that the Governor General and the Legislature be required to provide for universal and obligatory education in a system of free schools, where English shall be taught, and that an agricultural experiment station be established for the island.

A "400" FOR HAVANA.

New Social Organization Called the Assembly Formed.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—Havana is now to have a Four Hundred, and every one in society is on the qui vive to know whether his or her name will be accepted for membership. Officers of the American Army and Navy will be accepted without questions, but all other names will go before a committee. The names of all Cubans will be presented to a Cuban committee, consisting of three members of the smart set; the names of all Americans and of other foreigners will be subject to the scrutiny of a committee of three Americans. For obvious reasons the names of those comprising these committees remain unknown.

This society will be known as The Assembly, and will give subscription balls every few weeks at the Maestranza. Gov. Gen. Wood is the President, Perfecto Lacosta Vice President, and Capt. Bellairs, Secretary. Señor Lacosta is the Mayor of Havana. Capt. Bellairs is an ex-officer of the English Army.

Every one is planning his or her costume for the first ball of the series, a fancy dress affair, to take place on Feb. 2. Officers may wear uniform in place of fancy dress if they wish. The idea of The Assembly grew out of the brilliant success attending the Wanderers' entertainment on Jan. 5.

HAVANA'S CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

$14,072,114 Received Last Year—Over $8,000,000 of It from Imports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—According to a statement issued by the War Department to-day the total customs receipts at the Port of Havana for the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, was $14,072,114.79.

The total value of imports into the Port of Havana for the eleven months ended November, 1899, was $52,189,738. Of this amount $7,658,438 was gold and silver coin. The total of imports from the United States was $19,746,318. The total amount of import duty collected during the year 1899 was $8,500,582. The per cent. collected on dutiable articles was 19.

MANY CLAIMS FOR PENSIONS.

Those of Spanish War Volunteers Outnumber Those of Regulars.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A large number of claims for pensions are being received by the Pension Office as a result of the Spanish-American war. Statistics prepared by the bureau show that the percentage of applications from volunteers is much larger than from the regulars.

The battle of San Juan was selected by the bureau as a basis for calculations, as the greatest number of casualties occurred there. There were 192 regulars killed, 1,097 wounded, and 55 missing. Claims for pensions from the regular army number 2,962. At the same battle 34 volunteers were killed, 177 wounded, and 45 were missing. The claims for pensions from volunteers number 3,558. There were twenty-three regiments of regulars and three regular batteries engaged, as against nine regiments of volunteers. One regiment lost none in killed, wounded, or missing, but has 419 claims for pensions pending.

The Manila Prize Claims.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has ordered an appraisement by the Navy Department of the property captured by Admiral Dewey at Manila. This is a part of the proceedings brought for the award of prize money to the Admiral and his officers and men.

United States Ship Scipio Sold.

The United States ship Scipio, which has been called "the ship of mystery" because during the war with Spain she was spirited over here from a European port with arms and ammunition aboard, has been sold to Ludwig Rubelli of Philadelphia for $41,550, and will be removed by him from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day. The Scipio was never put in commission by the Government. She is a schooner-rigged vessel and was built in 1882 at Dumbarton, Scotland.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The transport Sheridan has sailed from Seattle for Manila with a cargo of forage for the army in the Philippines. She will make the trip without stoppage, if possible, but if necessary she will stop at Nagasaki.

The Wilmington has sailed from Buenos Ayres for La Plata.

The New York has sailed from Barbados for Trinidad.

The Eagle has sailed from Gibara for Nuevitas.

The Vixen has sailed from Norfolk for San Juan.

The Dolphin has been ordered to Washington. She arrived at Port of Spain yesterday.

The Iris has arrived at Hongkong.

The transport Kilpatrick arrived at Nuevitas, Cuba, to-day for the purpose of transporting a squadron of the Eighth Cavalry, which has been relieved from further duty in Cuba, to Newport News. These troops are destined for Fort Riley, Kan. They will start from Nuevitas in a few days.

MUST LEAVE BATTERY PARK.

It Has Been Decided that the Manhattan Elevated Structure Cannot Be Hidden by Shrubbery.

Another conference between representatives of the Park Department and the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company was held yesterday morning at the office of President Clausen of the Park Board, to reach, if possible, a solution of their differences regarding the presence of the elevated railway structure in Battery Park. President Clausen announced that the structure would have to be removed from the park, the proposed plan of screening it by means of shrubbery and vines having been declared impracticable by N. J. Rose, landscape gardener of the Park Department, and John S. De Wolf, landscape architect of the department. Although admitting that such a growth might be maintained to a certain extent on the south side of the structure, Mr. Rose said that it was physically impossible to force a growth of shrubbery on the north side.

The subject was discussed at length, G. H. Pegram, Chief Engineer of the railroad company, insisting that the proposed State Street route would require so many sharp turns that the present traffic of the road could not be accommodated. It was finally suggested that the railroad company be permitted to build a long curve, cutting through the northeast corner of the park. The Manhattan representatives agreed to draw up plans on this basis. At the close of the meeting President Clausen said he was confident that the present attempt to oust the road from the park would be successful. He said, however, that nothing would be done hastily, and that public convenience would be considered at all times.

When inquiry was made at the office of the General Manager of the Manhattan Railway Company as to what was to be done about the Park Board's action, it was said that there was no statement to be made. No special meeting of the Board of Directors or of the Executive Committee has been called to consider the matter.

Receiver for the Shear Trust.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Peter Alexander receiver of the assets of the National Shear Company, (the Shear Trust,) which formerly had an office at 290 Broadway. The company's headquarters are at Newark, N. J. Three creditors filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy against it on June 26 last. The receiver's bond is $250,000.

ORDER OF BLACK EAGLE MEETS.

Imposing Ceremony, in Which Kaiser and Royalties Take Part.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—A Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle was held in the Castle to-day. Among those who participated were Prince Hohenlohe, Count von Waldersee, Princes Friedrich, Leopold, and Albrecht of Prussia, Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Henry VII. of Reuss, Prince Anton Radziwill, Field Marshal Count Blumenthal, now eighty-six years old, and Herr Adolph Menzel, now in his eighty-fifth year.

Emperor William, as Grand Master of the Order, headed the procession, wearing a purple velvet cloak over the embroidered uniform of a General, with the chain of the order upon his shoulder. Fanfares were blown during the procession, reaching fortissimo as the Kaiser ascended the throne.

The new members were then initiated, including Dukes Albrecht and Nicolaus of Wurtemberg, and Count von Bülow. The Chapter was held behind closed doors, the table being of horseshoe shape, with the Emperor occupying the centre.

KING OSCAR ON ARBITRATION.

Says No Country Is Absolved from Duty of Taking Defensive Measures.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18.—King Oscar, in the speech from the throne at the opening of the Riksdag to-day, referred to his love of peace, to which he had testified, he declared, by appointing delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague. His Majesty, however, went on to say:

"But even if a satisfactory solution of the arbitration question should be reached, no country would be absolved from the duty of taking defensive measures. Nor will the existence of an arbitration tribunal release any country from the obligations imposed by the maintenance of neutrality."

The budget provides for the appointment of a military attaché in Berlin.

German Meat Inspection Bill.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—A largely attended meeting, promoted by Agrarian members of the Reichstag and the principal butchers, was held to-day in Berlin in the interest of an early consideration of the Meat Inspection bill. The promoters expressed confidence in their ability to pass the measure in a shape hostile to the United States.

Kaiserin's Mother Has a Relapse.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Empress Augusta Victoria hurriedly returned to Dresden this afternoon on learning that her mother, Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, had suffered a relapse.

Empress Frederick Said to be Ill.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The Empress Frederick is said to be suffering from kidney disease.

SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Carefully Avoids Speaking of the War—Says Britain Must Keep Up to American Commercial Level.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 18.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, presiding to-day at a meeting of the Mason University College here, referred to a variety of subjects, but carefully eschewed the war.

Mr. Chamberlain emphasized the necessity for specialized training, and, referring to the deputation which recently visited the universities and colleges of the United States and Canada, he said it found all classes of the community there enthusiastic in the support of education, which enthusiasm, he added, was lacking in Great Britain.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain remarked that there was no doubt England had much to learn from America, and unless she learned it quickly she was bound to fall behind in commerce. He foresaw competition in the future with America such as had never before been experienced, and, he declared, unless Great Britain kept up to the American level, she would lose her position in the world of commerce.

Touching on the success of the Birmingham University scheme, Mr. Chamberlain said that already £325,000 had been promised toward the endowment of the institution, and that of this sum Andrew Carnegie had anonymously given £100,000.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT WINS.

Vote of Confidence Passed by 329 to 74 in Chamber of Deputies—Millerand Answers His Critics.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The promised interpellation of the Government's attitude toward the strikers of St. Etienne, directed against M. Millerand, (Socialist,) the Minister of Commerce, came up in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, and resulted in a victory for the Government.

The interpolator, M. Gay, Progressive Republican, representing St. Etienne, withdrew his motion at the last moment. M. Millerand, however, rose at the opening of the session and said he refused to rest under any allegation against him to the effact that he acted in favor of the strikers. He emphatically denied he had intervened in the strike without the knowledge of the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

M. Dejeante, Socialist, then interpellated the Government respecting the strike in the Belfort region, alleging that the Prefect intervened in favor of the employers and summoned the military to prevent the workmen from striking. He complained that during the exodus of the strikers to Belfort the women and children were compelled to sleep in the fields.

M. Salignac-Fenelon, Republican, here remarked: "Yes, but the wire-pullers of the strike slept at the best hotels."

M. Dejeante concluded his speech by demanding protection for workmen and shouting, "Down with Capitalists!" "Long Live the Labor Republic!" This was greeted with loud Radical cheers.

M. Gay here resuscitated his interpellation, accusing the Government of terminating strikers' demonstrations, which, he added, were due to its indecision, and insisting that M. Millerand intervened and encouraged strikers to resist their employers' demands.

M. Millerand replied, repeating his original statement, and declaring that he intervened only to explain the operation of the law regarding accidents to workmen.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau read the instructions sent to the Prefect of the Loire, ordering respect for the right to strike and liberty of labor. He concluded by eulogizing the conduct of the workmen's unions, which, in directing the strike, prevented excesses, from which the mining strike was laudably free.

The Chamber then passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 329 yeas to 74 nays.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP ASHORE.

Big Ironclad Poltava in a Dangerous Position Near Libau.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The Russian ironclad Poltava is dangerously ashore near Libau, on the Baltic.

The Poltava was laid down in 1892 at the St. Petersburg Naval Yard and completed in 1894. She is a sister ship of the Sevastopol and the Petropaulowski, the three vessels having been ordered in 1892 owing to a spasm of alarm over the increase of the German Navy.

The Poltava is of 10,960 tons displacement. She is built of steel and is 367 feet 6 inches long and 69 feet wide, and has a depth of 26 feet. Her indicated horse power is 11,255. She is protected by a 15¾-inch belt at the water line. The armament consists of four 12-inch guns, eight 8-inch guns, and sixteen quick-firing guns of small and medium calibre. These guns are distributed in a fashion different from that of most of modern warships. The 12-inch guns are mounted in pairs in turrets forward and aft on the centre line of the ship. The 8-inch guns are also mounted in pairs in small turrets on the broadside. The large turrets are protected by 10-inch armor and the small turrets by 4¾-inch armor. Six torpedo-launching tubes complete the armament. The Poltava's speed is over 17 knots.

The cost of the construction of the Poltava was $5,400,000.

There is a large naval arsenal at Libau.

THE BOURGOGNE DISASTER.

Verdict of French Court Giving Damages to Victim's Widow Reversed.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Court of Appeal has reversed the decision of the lower court which awarded 100,000 francs, as compensation, to Mrs. Resal, widow of P. Resal, a cabin passenger who perished in the disaster to La Bourgogne.

In stating the grounds of reversal, the Court holds that the disaster was not the fault of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique or of Commander Deloncle.

La Bourgogne was sunk on the morning of July 4, 1898, after colliding with the British steamship Cromartyshire off Sable Island. After the disaster there were many accusations that the Captain and crew had not acted properly. On June 28, 1899, the French court gave 100,000 francs damages to Madame Resal.

The grounds stated by the Court for awarding damages were that Capt. Deloncle was at fault in not bringing the ship to a standstill after the collision; in losing time in launching the boats, and in not furnishing lifebelts to the passengers. The plaintiff was debarred from claiming any money which Resal might have had on board, and which might subsequently be recovered.

As soon as this decision was announced many other relatives of passengers who had lost their lives declared their intention of suing the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

The Paris Successfully Undocked.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The American liner Paris was to-day successfully floated out of the dock at Milford Haven, where she had been undergoing temporary repairs, after having been ashore off the Manacles. She will now be taken to Belfast for a thorough overhauling.

As announced in a dispatch from London on Jan. 8, an unsuccessful effort was made that day at Milford Haven to undock the Paris, the vessel beginning to fill as soon as water was let into the dock.

VENEZUELAN CRISIS OVER.

President Castro Says Money Will Not Be Demanded of Foreigners.

CARACAS, Jan. 18.—The political and financial crisis, involving tension between the Bank of Venezuela and the Government, has apparently passed.

It is now understood that the Bank Directors who were arrested had become politically involved. President Castro to-day assured United States Minister Loomis that money would not be demanded from

RUMOR ABOUT CASTELLANE

Paris Papers Say He Lost Heavily in Stock Speculations.

HIS FATHER DENIES REPORTS

The Marquis May Fight with the Editor of the Figaro—The Soir Says Statements Are Malicious.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Some of to-day's papers had more or less guarded reports as to alleged heavy losses in stock speculation on the part of Count Boni de Castellane, who married Miss Anna Gould of New York, and who, with his wife, is now on the way to the United States. It was even declared that the Count had been posted on the Bourse for failing to settle. The latter assertion is manifestly untrue, as only members of the Bourse are posted under such circumstances.

The Marquis de Castellane, Count Boni's father, has indignantly denied the truth of the rumors, and late to-day it was announced that the editor of the Figaro, one of the papers which printed them, would have to fight a duel either with the Marquis or the Count.

To-day's Temps and Figaro had articles speaking of the collapse of a bull speculator, whose position was said to have been badly shaken at the last settlement by the decline of certain stocks in which he was said to have plunged.

The Figaro clearly indicated Count Boni de Castellane by describing the speculator as a member of the Chamber of Deputies and a prominent society man who had not disguised his sympathies for uncompromising nationalism. Moreover, it was added, he had started on a long voyage "to find resources to repair his broken fortunes," and that his friends hoped he would not meet with disappointment. The paper remarked:

"Some 'patriotic' causes are very expensive, and for want of a better excuse this pretext can always be put forward to those who, owing to distance, are ignorant of many things."

The Matin openly mentioned Count de Castellane's name, saying: "Our own inquiries show his losses do not exceed three millions, he having succeeded in getting 'straight' on seven or eight transactions. Count Boni de Castellane left here for New York a few days ago with his wife, and it is probable the assistance of his brother-in-law will not be found wanting, and that he will tide over the situation of momentary embarrassment."

Later in the day the Marquis de Castellane father of Count Boni, denied most emphatically that Count Boni has failed to meet his obligations due to Bourse transactions. The Marquis added that his son had never taken part in the alleged speculations. He declared that the fact that Count Boni and his wife are on their way to America has been taken advantage of and furnished the opportunity for false rumors.

The Count's father afterward gave a fresh turn to the affair by writing a letter to the editor of Figaro, Fernand Derodays, intimating that he must be prepared to fight a duel with the Count on the latter's return, or with himself. In the course of the communication, after denouncing the statement of the Figaro as "canaillerie," the Marquis says:

"If my son were not on the sea for New York he would undertake to demonstrate to you the emptiness of this tittle-tattle, and would request from you a separation on grounds he would choose. In his absence I take his place. Your scandalous insinuation is a mere political trick, which others would describe as Dreyfusard."

The Matin's assertions were the leading topics of conversation at the clubs and other social meeting places throughout the day. The evening papers reproduced the story, although without in any way guaranteeing its accuracy.

The Soir, which was previously owned by the Castellanes, and which is a strong Nationalist organ, bitterly opposed to The Figaro, which championed Dreyfus, after speaking in fulsome terms of the Count's character as a gentleman and a patriot, says:

"It is not difficult to see the origin and motives of M. Deroday's manoeuvre. It is wished to injure him who drove Joseph Reinach from his seat in Parliament. This is a vile additional vengeance, which all good men will denounce."

The Matin took the opportunity to make some remarks concerning Count Boni's position here. It informed its readers that his wife's dot was $15,000,000, which gave an income of over $800,000, and that even at Paris he could cut a figure with that, adding:

"All Parisians know the grandiose mansion on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, which is the hobby of his wife, who dreamed to outvie the Vanderbilts' palace on Fifth Avenue by a perfect reproduction of the celebrated Castle of Blois. Count Boni's well-known generosity probably explains his contribution of 50,00 francs to M. Pérouldée, which figured in the Police Chief's report on the anti-Republican conspiracy."

In spite of the statement by the Marquis, inquiries indicate that Count Boni was involved in speculation in anticipation of a rise in stocks on account of the expected easy British victory in the Transvaal, and the British reverses caused such a depression that it was impossible for him to meet his losses with ready money. The speculations are understood to have been through private sources, and, therefore, it is difficult to secure absolute confirmation of the reports. The matter will probably be settled privately.

THE PICKNELL PICTURE SALE.

Some sixty landscapes by the late William L. Picknell will be sold by order of his executors at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, this evening, and this announcement should stir the artistic blood of all New York lovers and buyers of American pictures, for the lamented Picknell, who died in 1897, at the comparatively early age of forty-three, was one of the best of the younger American landscape painters this country has yet produced, and his promise cut off by his death was abundant. Although a pupil of Gérôme, and beginning as a figure painter in Paris, Picknell's love of nature was too great to keep him in the studio, and when only twenty-six years old he sent to the Salon perhaps his best-known work, "The Route de Concarneau," that delightful transcription of a dusty road in Southern France, with its perspective, color, and especially that wonderful clearness of atmosphere, which is always a characteristic of Picknell's landscapes. This canvas was one of the features of the Clarke collection sold last Winter, where it brought a good price.

It is not necessary to describe in detail the canvases to be sold this evening, for all who have followed the progress of American art are familiar with the characteristics of the dead artist, and all who love true and good landscape art, and especially plain air painting at its best, will hasten to visit the exhibition, and, if possible, secure a canvas from this sale. Picknell was essentially a landscape painter. He did not neglect marines, and those which he painted, notably his "Man in a Boat," a picture of an Antibes fisherman, has all his strength and depth of color and keen sympathy with the life and glow of such tropical climes. His choice of subjects was most varied; now he painted the rock-bound Maine or Massachusetts coast as truthfully as the lighter and warmer fields, vales, and beaches of Southern France or Lower California.

THE MOSLER PICTURES SOLD.

A Total of $11,737.50 Obtained for Ninety-eight Canvases.

The ninety-eight pictures by the well-known American artist Henry Mosler, which have been on exhibition at the American Art Galleries for a week past, were sold there at auction last evening, and for a total of $11,737.50. The attendance was large. Every seat in the spacious up-stairs gallery where the sale took place was filled when the sale began, soon after 8 o'clock, and a number of women as well as men stood the auction through.

While the interest evidently felt in the sale was evidenced by the large attendance, the bidding was at no time spirited, and the prices realized were only fair, as is apt to be the case in the sale of one artist's sole work. The large genre pictures, which have brought Mr. Mosler many artistic honors and deserved reputation, were sold for unexpectedly low figures. Mr. I. D. Eichenhausen secured the dramatic "Ghost Story" for $850. Mr. A. Hollander, the affecting and effective "Last Moments," also for $850, while Mr. Henry Seligman bought the "Invoking God's Blessing," with its simple yet strongly told story, for $1,800, the highest figure of the sale, but yet a low one for the excellent painting. Mr. H. D. G. Rohlfs paid $275 for the "Normandy Garden—Grandcamp," one of the best pieces of technique in the collection. Other prices paid over $100 were $105, by Mr. S. Meurer, for "The Rainy Day"; $675, also by Mr. Meurer, for the good outdoors with figures, "Helping Grandpa," which won the Thomas B. Clarke Prize at the Academy exhibition of 1898; $310 paid by Mr. S. Rothfeld, for "The Broken Sabot," and $225 paid by Mr. S. H. Wakeman, for "The Coquette—First Empire." The smaller canvases, which comprised the major part of the collection, brought on an average from $35 to $75 each.

The sale of Mr. Mosler's studio effects, including a collection of Indian curiosities, and of a number of pictures by American and foreign brushes, owned also by the artist, will take place in the American Art Galleries this afternoon. The sale will begin at 2:30 P. M.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Its Third Evening Concert at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

The third evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place last night at Carnegie Hall. The instrumental numbers of the programme were the "Tragic Overture" of Brahms, two movements of the first suite of Moszkowski, and the D minor symphony of César Franck. The intervals between these numbers were filled with vocal solos. The symphony of César Franck was a novelty here, and one by no means unwelcome. The music of this gifted Belgian, in spite of the fact that he died in 1890, at the age of seventy-eight, is not at all well known to this public, and it is only of late that it has begun to command attention here. It has not always been the fortune of the composer to be so worthily represented as he was last night. The symphony in D minor is one of the compositions by which the full measure of his talents may be taken. It is not, indeed, a profound work, but it is interesting; and that is more than can be said of many of the new things which are brought to our notice. The style is modern, and the treatment is musicianly.

The work is in three movements, of which the first and the third are the most effective. The first is particularly happy in its thematic material, though the first motive has a familiar cut. But the subsidiary theme of this movement is a lovely one, and it is employed by the composer in a most felicitous manner. The writing throughout this movement is muscular and full of a fine orchestral mastery. Rich and solid scoring aid the admirable polyphonic exposition of the leading ideas to make a delightful effect for the hearer, and the entire movement holds the attention. The second movement, which is the least satisfactory of the three, is very elaborate in construction, and the first theme is striking in itself and in its orchestral presentation; but the general effect of the movement is not brilliant. The third movement is, on the contrary, rich and luminous in its nature. The theme which the composer has selected for the tutti passages does not at first seem especially well adapted to this sort of treatment, but it finally wins its way into favor by the skill of its exposition.

Mr. Gericke had prepared the performance of the symphony with his customary devotion to the composer's intent, as understood by him, and the result was admirable. The magnificent precision of the orchestra was never exhibited to better advantage, and the noble, penetrating tone of the strings and the mellow fluency of the wood worked wonders for M. Franck's music. Indeed it must be said that in the readings of the works performed last night Mr. Gericke gave us more masculinity than he is wont to give us, and for this we should be duly grateful. In the second and third movements of the clever suite of Moszkowski the virtuosity of the orchestra was displayed to the highest advantage. It is a ceaseless delight to listen to such firmness of attack, such delicacy of gradation, such unanimity, and such flexibility as this orchestra has. The little collection of masters who play the wood instruments covered itself with glory in the suite. Long may the Boston Symphony men continue to come and play for us. There is a vast, and, we add, aching, space for them in this metropolis.

For the sake of the record, it must be chronicled that, owing to the illness of Mme. Schumann-Heink, who was engaged for this concert Mlle. Rosa Olitzka of the Metropolitan Opera House company sang the aria, "Wohl denn," from Mozart's "Titus," and "Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix," from the "Samson et Dalila" of Saint-Saëns; but the dignity of criticism shall not be outraged in these columns by comment on her delivery.

"BELLE OF NEW YORK" IN DISPUTE

Royalties on the Original American Production May Be Demanded.

Legal complications are likely to be the outcome of "The Belle of New York" engagement in this country, which is announced to begin in this city next Monday night at the Casino. The parties to the original "Belle of New York" contract were George W. Lederer and George B. McLellan as managers, and Gus Kerker and Hugh Morton as authors. Following the production of the play in this country over two years ago the firm of Lederer & McLellan had some differences, which, it is understood, culminated in the dissolution of the firm in London last Spring.

It was announced at that time that Mr. McLellan would join forces with the authors. Messrs. McLellan and Kerker arrived here last Sunday on the St. Paul. It is now announced that the trio will claim royalties on the original American production amounting to about $15,000.

Mr. Lederer denies the validity of the claim, and now that the members of the present company are back in home territory, they will attempt, it was said yesterday, to enforce their claim by resorting to the courts. They have arranged to star Miss Edna May in a play to which Mr. Lederer claims a legal right, and which, he declares, he will also enforce. There are therefore two disputes which, it seems sure, must be settled in the courts before the final affairs of "The Belle of New York" are adjusted.

"THE COUNTESS CHIFFON."

Two Parts in the Play More Important than the Title Role.

"The Countess Chiffon," the new play which William A. Brady will produce at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Feb. 5, is not, as has been stated, a means for starring Grace George, as there are two more important parts in the play than that of the Countess Chiffon. It is Mr. Brady's intention to have Miss George appear in a part which, in his opinion, is specially adapted to her.

"The Countess Chiffon" is an adaptation from the French by Harry St. Mur, in which the title role represents a young American girl who has been educated in Paris and who is married to a French nobleman for whom she has no regard. She seeks society and innocent amusement with persons of her own age and thereby brings about many strange complications. The first act is laid in an office studio in Paris. The Countess meets a young artist who had formerly been her lover. He declares his love for her, but finally discovers that the child has become a woman and no longer regards his suit seriously.

"Broadway to Tokio" Tuesday Night.

The management of the New York Theatre find that the rehearsals of their new production, "Broadway to Tokio," will not justify them in presenting the new piece to-morrow night, and they have decided to postpone the opening until next Tuesday night, by which time they are confident the production will be complete in every particular. The seats purchased for to-morrow evening will be good Tuesday night.

Mr. Hayman's Birthday Celebration.

In the Astor dining rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria last night Al Hayman entertained at dinner eighteen guests, all his personal friends. The occasion was the celebration of his birthday, and was a most elaborate affair in every particular.

A Play for George Boniface, Jr.

Broadhurst Brothers yesterday purchased from H. A. Du Souchet the exclusive rights to his play "The Man from Mexico." They propose to feature George Boniface, Jr., in the part of Benjamin Fitzhew, which was played by Willie Collier.

Damages from the Metropolitan.

Mrs. Annie O'Connor has obtained a $10,000 judgment in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, against the Metropolitan Railroad Company for the death of her husband, Patrick O'Connor, who was run over by a car at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street on March 21, 1899. O'Connor was the Treasurer of the Garrick Theatre

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was as quiet and as comparatively dull a day in the social world as were its predecessors of the week. It seemed almost as if the world of society was in sympathy with the gray and dull skies and depressing atmosphere. There were a few receptions, notably that given by Mrs. James Brown Lord, the usual number of "at homes," a music recital by Walter Damrosch and Mme. Gadski at Sherry's, a studio reception, given by Mr. Carl J. Blenner in the Sherwood Building, and the third dance of the Bachelors and Spinsters at Delmonico's in the evening. This completed the record of an uneventful day.

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To-day will bring little of note. Among the "at homes" will be those of Mrs. Bancel La Farge, 31 West Tenth Street; Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins and the Misses Stebbins, at 33 West Ninth Street; Mrs. Jules S. Bache of 8 East Sixty-seventh Street, Mrs. Charles R. Coster of 27 West Eleventh Street, Mrs. Peter Augustus Jay and Miss Mary Jay of 29 Waverley Place, Mrs. James Augustus Benedict and the Misses Benedict, 325 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen of 3 East Tenth Street, Mrs. Adolphus Smedberg of 51 Wall Street, and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer and Miss Mathilde Van Rensselaer of the Brevoort House. The second meeting of the Five Cotillions, better known as Mrs. Quackenbush's Class, will take place at Sherry's this evening, and will be a bal poudre. Among the many dinners of the evening will be those to be given by Mrs. Dexter L. Hawkins of 5 West Thirty-fourth Street, for her daughter, Miss Estelle Hawkins, and by Mrs. Edwin Mitchell of 31 East Fiftieth Street.

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Late advices from Jekyl Island are to the effect that the New Yorkers now there are devoting their time to hunting, which has been exceptionally good. J. S. Soley, who has made a count of the game killed on the island since a day or so before Christmas, finds it results in one alligator, 50 pheasants, 3 deer, 150 ducks, 50 wild doves, 40 marsh hens, and 500 quail. Dean Hoffman and Mrs. Hoffman, who have been spending several weeks at the island, will to-day leave for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop are expected at Jekyl this week. Mr. N. K. Fairbank of Chicago, who is a visitor at Jekyl every Winter with his family, will not be there this year, but will instead go to Egypt. There are few, if any, well-known names among early arrivals from the North at Jacksonville or St. Augustine as yet. At Asheville, N. C., there are more people who are known in the fashionable world, and the early season is quite lively there. Among recent arrivals at Asheville are Gen. McCook and family of New York, D. H. Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, Edward Murray of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Wells of New York, and Charles B. Perkins of Boston. A large reception will be given this afternoon at the new clubhouse of the Swannanoa Country Club, at Asheville.

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Dr. Charles M. Legare gave an informal card party and musicale at his residence, 10 West Thirty-ninth Street, on Wednesday night. Among those present were Mrs. C. B. Van Rensselaer, Miss Sands, Miss Hall, Miss de Peyster, Miss Belknap, Miss Van Rensselaer, and the Messrs. Barclay, Jevons, Gildersleeve, Stahlschmidt, Harold Barclay, and R. M. Post.

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A committee has been formed to arrange and give a children's National Easter festival in April for the purpose of raising funds for the unfortunate little children in Cuba. This work is under the auspices of the Cuban Orphan Society. The officers of the committee, who are Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Chairman; William T. Wardwell, Treasurer; John P. Faure, Secretary; Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborne, Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Charles W. Gould, will hold its first meeting at the residence of Mrs. A. B. Stone, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning next.

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The Lahn, which arrived yesterday from Bremen and Southampton, brought among other passengers, Mrs. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Graham, Mr. Edward Thomas, Mr. G. Turnbull, and Mr. Gustav Bartel. Although Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay were booked to sail on the St. Paul for Southampton on Wednesday last, they will not leave until next week. Mrs. Frederick Neilson and her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, who, it was reported, had sailed on the Columbia on Jan. 9, have not yet departed. The withdrawal of the Etruria, which was to have sailed on Saturday next, upsets the plans of many intending passengers, and again interrupts the foreign mails, which have been badly delayed and infrequent this Winter.

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At the third dance of the Bachelors and Spinsters last night at Delmonico's, the cotillion was led by Mr. Frederick Stuart Greene. There were no favor figures, as the members of this organization prefer using any surplus funds for extra dances. The Reception Committee was composed of Mrs. J. M. Knapp, Mrs. G. T. Harrison, and Mrs. Samuel Spencer. Supper was served before the cotillion. This class numbers about 70 members, of which fully one-half are Southerners.

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The Drawing Room Club held its inaugural reunion for 1900 last evening in the East Room of the Astoria. It was an evening of "anecdote and reminiscence." Among those present were Mr. Brander Matthews, Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, Mrs. Bronson Howard, Mr. F. Hopkinson-Smith, and others. This club numbers several hundred members, and holds monthly meetings in the Astoria. It includes among its members John Fiske, Charles Dudley Warner, W. D. Howells, and many other well-known literary men.

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The University Club gave yesterday the third of its January Thursday afternoon women and Thursday evening men's receptions. The attendance of women in the afternoon was the largest yet, and the enormous building was thronged during the hours of the reception. There is no collation served at these affairs, the house being simply thrown open to those holding cards of invitation. In this dull Winter, the receptions give a welcome opportunity for the assembling of men and women of leisure, and have really been delightful in every way.

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Mrs. James Brown Lord of 603 Madison Avenue gave yesterday afternoon a large reception, which was followed by a dinner and theatre party in the evening. Mrs. Lord was assisted in receiving by her cousin, Miss Potter, Miss Ives, Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer. The house was handsomely decorated, the hall with palms and Southern smilax, which were also used in the parlors, with pink and white roses, violets, pots of pink and white azaleas, and smilax. Mrs. Lord wore a Macheret gown of black crepe de chine, trimmed with spangled black lace, the corsage having a yoke of white silk, covered with the delicate spangled lace, fastened with a bow and ends of fine tulle. With this Mrs. Lord wore diamond ornaments. Delmonico served the refreshments. Among those who attended this reception were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. The Tuxedo colony was largely represented. Among the guests at the dinner which followed the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Miss Potter, Miss Ives, Mr. James W. Gerard, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Bacon. Mr. and Mrs. Lord and their guests afterward went to the theatre to see "Wheels Within Wheels." Mrs. Lord will also give a dinner on Jan. 30.

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Measles seems now to be quite a prevalent fashionable complaint. This childish disease has been a visitor at several fashionable houses. One of the last victims to a light attack of the measles is Miss Helena Parsons, the daughter of Mr. Schuyler Parsons.

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Mr. C. Stacey Clark and Mr. John Y. G. Walker have sent out cards for a tea on Jan. 25. The Knickerbocker Whist Club met last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia, No. 4 West Forty-ninth Street.

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The first of the series of dinner dances inaugurated by the young married set in Washington was given Tuesday night at Mrs. Wallach's. The seven dinner parties united at this ball, which was very select, no additional guests being invited, as had been expected. The hostesses at the dinners were Mrs. Senator McMillan, Mrs. Senator Wetmore, Mrs. Blair Lee, Mrs. George Fraser, Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Mrs. Glover, and Mrs. Ward Thorn. The band from the Third Cavalry, at Fort Myer, furnished the music, Mr. "Bob" Wallach being a Lieutenant in that regiment—and exceptionally poor it was, too, for a ballroom. This first ball was a great success. The next one will be given at the German Embassy on Jan. 23. The German Ambassador himself will be out of town, however.

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Mr. and Mrs. Padelford—the latter formerly Miss Fanny Smythe of New York, and formerly a great belle and beauty there—have taken the Kearny Warren house in Washington for a number of years. They gave a small dinner Sunday night in honor of Mr. John Woolsey, Mrs. Padelford's son, who is visiting them for a few days.

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Quite a sensational story has been going the rounds of a rebuke administered to Mrs. Arthur Paget by Swinburne, the poet. Lady Paget and M. "Bertie" Stopford, who is the crack cotillion leader of London, went to call on Swinburne to ask him to write the masque for the charity benefit over which Mrs. Paget has supervision. The poet received them in a dirty dressing gown and berated them and the charity schemes in general in so vigorous a manner that Mrs. Paget and Mr. Stopford made a hurried escape from the house. There seems to be a reaction in London concerning these charity entertainments for the benefit of the orphans and widows of the soldiers killed in the Transvaal war, especially those arranged by Americans. They have been attacked as schemes simply to force an entrance into society. Not one of the great South African millionaires has contributed a penny to them.

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Mrs. Brown Potter sails shortly for the Riviera as the guest of the Frank Gardiners on their yacht. She will pass the Spring on the Italian Riviera, and will not appear on the stage for the present.

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La grippe or the influenza has broken out in fashionable circles in London, and many well-known people are quite ill with it. Among these is the well-known Mr. Hwfa Williams, better known as the husband of the best-known Mrs. Hwfa Williams. The couple recently sold their London house to Mme. Melba, the prima donna.

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Mr. Ivor Guest, who goes with the Duke of Marlborough to South Africa to-morrow, is well known in New York. He is a first cousin of the Duke of Marlborough and was his best man at his wedding. He was at one time very attentive to Miss "Birdie" Fair, now Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. He is heir to Baron Wimborne and stands about fifth in succession to the title of Duke of Marlborough. He is unmarried.

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The obituaries of Lord Ava, who died from the effect of a wound in one of the last battles in the Transvaal, are filled with anecdotes of his cleverness, and bright and cheery manner. Two of his brothers are also at the Cape, and Lord and Lady Dufferin have been overwhelmed with grief and anxiety. At last accounts the new Marquis of Ava and his American wife were still at Stockholm.

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Mrs. Adair has returned to London and taken charge of the battleship fund for the Maine, in place of Lady Randolph Churchill. Mrs. Ronalds, her mother, is in London for the season, but has not been giving her Sunday evening entertainments. London is very dull and dreary, and everything social there is at a standstill. The chapel in Curzon Street has been torn down to make way for the Marlboroughs' new mansion, but the work of construction has not been begun, and there is a rumor to the effect that it never will be, as the Duke and Duchess have changed their minds about the house. They have taken for a number of years the residence of the Dowager Lady Warwick.

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Nice, since the New Year, has brightened up a bit, although the rain on the Riviera has been most depressing. There have been no new American arrivals of note. The Infanta Eulalia and Queen Isabella of Spain passed through Nice for Beaulieu, where they will pass the Winter. Eugene Higgins had left Nice on a yachting cruise. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have just returned there from a long trip in their automobile. Sybil Sanderson Terry was expected, and the American colony was much excited over the début at the opera of an American tenor named Henderson, who made a great success. Prince Lubecki of Poland, who was here some years ago, is at Nice.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Leale—Marvin.

Dr. Medwin Leale, son of Dr. Charles A. Leale of this city, and Miss Matilda Howard Marvin, a daughter of the late Tasker Howard Marvin of Brooklyn, were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving of Brooklyn, assisted by the Rev. Dr. David H Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's. The bride entered the church on the arm of her uncle, Mr. Henry Dalley. Her attendants were her sister, Miss Florence B. Marvin, who was the maid of honor, and Miss Marion Leale, Miss Lilian Leale, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Annie Wilbur, Miss Cornelia Dow, Miss Evelyn M. A. Dalley, and Miss Nan Marvin, who were the bridesmaids. The bridegroom's best man was Loyal Leale, and the ushers were the Messrs. A. B. Bayles, Frederick Becker, Stowe Phelps, Thomas B. Gifford, Jr., Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, A. B. Bayles, Sam T. Gifford, J. C. Phelps Stokes, and Henry Dalley, Jr. The bride wore a gown of white satin, both bodice and sleeves being covered with Irish point lace. Her veil of tulle was caught with orange blossoms and white heather, and fastened with a diamond and pearl brooch, the gift of the groom. Her bouquet was of white roses, heather, and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor and six bridesmaids wore gowns of white liberty silk, black Gainsborough hats, and carried baskets filled with American Beauty roses.

A reception for the relatives and intimate friends was held after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Henry Dalley, 9 East Sixty-ninth Street. Dr. and Mrs. Leale will sail on the Ems on Saturday, and will remain abroad until the end of August. Dr. Leale intends to visit the hospitals of Great Britain and the Continent. He is a graduate of Columbia and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was on the staff of Roosevelt Hospital, and in the Spanish-American war was Surgeon to the cavalry stationed at Ponce, Fuerto Rico, and attending physician at Gen. Nelson A. Miles's headquarters. Dr. Medwin Leale is also Surgeon of Squadron A, N. G. N. Y. Among the guests were the following: Dr. and Mrs. Charles A. Leale, Miss Leale, Miss Helen Leale, Edward Dalley, Lawrence Dalley, Miss F. E. H. Marvin, Mr. Charles H. Marvin, Miss Copcutt and Mr. and Mrs. John B. Copcutt of Yonkers, Mrs. George Howard Marvin, Miss Lee Van Nostrand Marvin, Miss Florence Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. Will Baylis, Miss Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Copcutt, Mr. William H. Hyde, Mrs. M. E. Moore and Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Ayer of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Train, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John Wesley Brown, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. David H. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. William Brookfield, Mr. and Mrs. John Chapman, Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Constable, Dr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Dennis, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Kinsolving, Mr. and Mrs. Edward St. John Hays, Miss Hays, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Harvey Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Swan Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Parish, Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Miss Roe, Mrs. Nathaniel C. Scoville, Miss Scoville, Mr. Robert Scoville, Mrs. Edward J. Simmons, Miss Simmons, Mr. Joseph F. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Dodge, Miss Dodge, the Misses Dow, Mrs. Lionel Wilbur, Mr. and Mrs. John Duncan, Mr. John Fiske, Dr. and Mrs. John Ferris, Mrs. John Herrmann, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tasker Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Ludington, Miss Buck, Miss May Chittenden, Mr. A. Holly, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Seaman, the Misses Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bernham Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. James Cowing, and Mr. and Mrs. David Cochran.

Rudolph—Knight.

The Rev. Robert Livingston Rudolph and Miss Anna A. Catherine Knight, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Knight of 231 West Fifty-first Street, were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, of which the bridegroom is the assistant pastor. The pastor of that church, the Rev. Dr. William T. Sabine, performed the ceremony. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, Mr. Thomas C. Knight. She was unattended by a maid of honor or bridesmaids. The Rev. H. Medley Price was the bridegroom's best man, and the ushers were the Messrs. William M. Campbell, William J. Johnson, Robert A. Fielding, William H. Phillips, William T. Sabine, Jr., and Fred D. Shear. There was no reception.

Moss—Cohen.

Mr. Hyman Moss and Miss Gertrude Cohen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Cohen of 61 East Ninety-second Street, were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman and the Rev. Dr. William Sprager. Miss Edna Cohen, a sister of the bride was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Lottie Froelich, Miss Bella Fishblatt, Miss Carrie Gershel, and Miss Sadie Cohen. The ushers were the Messrs. Isaac Cohen and Eli Cohen, cousins of the bride, and Solomon H. Moss and Isaac Moss, brothers of the bridegroom. The best man was Mr. Joseph Schatmann. A reception at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, followed the ceremony.

Walter—Kimball.

Mr. E. Richard Walter and Miss Gertrude Wilson Kimball, daughter of Mrs. George W. Kimball, were married yesterday evening in Christ Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street. The rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, performed the ceremony. Miss Leda Kimball, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. Mr. Walter's best man was Mr. William H. Cahn, and the ushers were the Messrs. William F. Randolphy, George F. Gilmore, George Kohstedt, H. Tuthill Spence, Harry W. Swift, and Egbert B. Seaman, Jr. The ceremony was followed by a supper at the San Remo for the immediate relatives.

Howe—Townsend.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 18.—Miss Abba Laura Townsend of this city and Walter Hunt Howe of Greenpoint, L. I., were married this evening at the home of the bride's cousin, S. M. Davis, 429 Kensington Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Louis Francis of Brooklyn. The ceremony was followed by a reception. After a short trip through the South Mr. and Mrs. Howe will live at 150 Kent Street, Brooklyn.

WANTS TO SELL A DIPLOMA.

Odd Proposition of a Detroit Man to Supt. O'Rourke of Bellevue.

Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital received a letter yesterday signed "H. J. Buttonbook, care of General Delivery, Detroit, Mich.," which for coolness or ignorance, the superintendent thinks, would be hard to equal. The writer offers for sale a diploma of the New York University Medical College, obtained six or seven years ago, to save "the sick owner and his family from losing their home." The writer suggests $500 as a reasonable price, but declares that "it is not a case for bargaining, for the sick man has a thousand troubles and is offering one of the dearest things he ever owned to save himself a roof."

The writer continues at length with suggestions as to the best way to dispose of the diploma at a good price, and tells Superintendent O'Rourke "there may be $50 or $100 in it for yourself." The superintendent said, however, that he was not in the business of selling doctors' diplomas, and did not care to discuss the possible criminality of the affair.

The statute provides that any person who shall abet the selling or obtaining unlawfully of a medical diploma "shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $250, or imprisonment for six months for the first offense."

FUNERAL OF PROF. EGLESTON.

Former Colleagues Attend the Service in Trinity Church.

The funeral of Thomas Egleston, LL. D., late professor in the School of Mines of Columbia University, was held yesterday afternoon at Trinity Church, of which Prof. Egleston had been a member for nearly a quarter of a century. The church was crowded, the entire Faculty of Columbia University and more than a hundred students and alumni being present. The American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which Prof. Egleston had been one of the oldest members and an ex-President, was represented by the officers and members of its council. In addition to the members of the family there were also in attendance many prominent men, including J. Pierpont Morgan and Judge Advocate Clous of the United States Army.

The service was the usual prayer and choral of the Episcopal Church. The body was placed at the close of the service in the McVicar vault in Trinity Churchyard.

CHIEF CROKER HONORED.

His Friends Give Him a Banquet and Silver Service.

Chief Croker of the Fire Department was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given at the Waldorf-Astoria by a committee of his friends, headed by Curtis Wigg and William G. Horner. During the dinner a beautiful silver water service was presented to Chief Croker.

Among the guests were Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Lieut. Lewis Nixon, George F. Scannell, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court; Augustus T. Docharty, Secretary of the Fire Department; William Curtis, Benjamin Everett, M. W. Bronson, Frank Tunell, A. Clinton Griffith, James White, A. J. Barnes, John P. Lyons, R. C. Mudge, James Ryan, Richard Croker, Jr., Frank Croker, and Charles W. Stapleton.

During the evening a number of entertainers from the vaudeville theatres appeared, including John W. Ransone, who, impersonating Richard Croker, walked into the banquet hall and said, "How'ye, boys," and then proceeded amid enthusiastic applause, to sing a song, the burden of which concerned the Mazet committee and the rapid transit tunnel.

New Steamer San Juan.

The new steamer San Juan of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company, in command of Capt. Lloyd, arrived yesterday on her maiden trip from Wilmington, Del. She is a sister ship to the Ponce, which was put into commission last Fall, built as a freight carrier of 3,000 tons gross, with accommodations for about fifty passengers.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Timothy W. Lord.

Timothy W. Lord, a pioneer in the development of the New Jersey coast, who bore much the same relation to Belmar that ex-Senator James A. Bradley does to Asbury Park, died at his home, 167 West Twelfth Street, yesterday morning after an illness of many months' duration. Mr. Lord was for thirty years a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for many years a member of the Seventh Avenue Church in this city. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was born at Trenton, N. J., seventy-six years ago. He was identified with the commission business for several years, and later engaged in the manufacture of fancy leather goods in Newark. His most important work was in connection with the organization of the Ocean Beach Association. While driving near Belmar last Summer Mr. Lord met with an accident from which he never recovered, his age precluding the success of an operation that might otherwise have brought about his recovery. He leaves a wife and one son.

Isaac Dayton.

Isaac Dayton, a well-known lawyer, died at his home, at 334 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday morning. Mr. Dayton was born in this city in 1819. At different times he was an Alderman, an Assemblyman, a Public Administrator, and Chairman of the Republican County Committee. He was one of the original Registers of Bankruptcy appointed under the old law. He was the author of a well-known work on "Surrogates." He retired from the active practice of law about five years ago.

Mr. Dayton was a member of the Union, Manhattan, Olympic, and South Side Sportsmen's Clubs, and of the Bar Association. He leaves a widow and two sons.

The Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus of the Church of the Holy Apostles will conduct a funeral service at the family home at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The body will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for burial.

John Haynes Lord.

John Haynes Lord of the firm of Haynes Lord & Co. died at his home in Somerville, N. J., yesterday morning from pneumonia. Mr. Lord was President of the Second National Bank of Som

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 287 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Negotiate Security Issues of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas, Electric, and other Companies, and transact a General Banking Business.
Investment Securities.
Private wire connection to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
H. F. Bachman & Co., Philadelphia.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

FINANCIAL.

January 15th, 1900.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

In January, 1899, at the time of your last Annual Meeting, the Consolidated Gas Company was profitably engaged in the business of manufacturing gas and retailing the same at the price of $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The stockholders were receiving dividends upon their investment at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and the stock, by reason of these satisfactory and prosperous conditions, enjoyed universal favor and confidence on the part of the investing public.

On the first day of May, 1899, your directors saw fit to reduce the price charged to consumers for gas to 65c. per thousand cubic feet, its rivals and competitors perforce meeting this act by similar reductions in price. A ruinous rate war, thus entered upon, has resulted in serious loss to the stockholders of the Company, and in a reduction of their dividends to one-half of the amount previously paid.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, to be held on the 22nd day of January, 1900, finds a demoralized condition of its affairs prevailing. Dividends have been gradually reduced until they are now one-half of those formerly received, and the stockholders are confronted with the possibility that if the Company continues its present policy respecting the price of gas to the consumer for any period of time, the restoration of more favorable conditions may be prevented by the enactment of hostile legislation on behalf of a public that, having become accustomed to the present price, will tolerate no change.

A matter fraught with so much of vital consequence to those whose capital is invested in the securities of the Company is one that merits the serious and thoughtful consideration of every stockholder, especially in view of the fact that a continuance of the present disastrous policy of the directors may produce further reductions in dividends and even place the Company in a position where it cannot continue to earn its fixed charges. The stockholders are copartners with each other in the business of manufacturing and selling gas, and they owe a duty to themselves to demand and obtain at the annual meeting of the stockholders full information concerning the business policy of the Company, and before re-electing any of the directors to know whether a continuance of the course adopted by the present directors is warranted by existing conditions, or is to the best interests of the Company.

One competitor of your Company has already restored the price of the gas sold by it to $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The other competitors of the Consolidated Gas Company, not being charitable institutions, would doubtless be exceedingly glad to co-operate with the Consolidated Gas Company in restoring the price of gas to a normal and proper level.

In the absence of very positive information to the contrary, this course would seem to be to the best interests of the Company, and no selfish aims or private purpose of any officer of the Company should prevail at the expense of the stockholders.

Your directors have recently purchased, by a certain private arrangement, a large number of shares of the capital stock of the New York Mutual Gas Light Company. It is believed by many that the price paid for this stock was enormously in excess of its actual or prospective value.

This transaction may have been a profitable one for the Company, but the surface facts disclosed warrant a close investigation into its details, and satisfactory assurance that it was not dominated by the individual interests of any person in a position to shape the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company to the accomplishment of his own ends.

It appears by a publication contained in The New York Herald of Jan. 4th, the correctness of which is admitted by the President of your Company, that on or about that date your Directors acquired control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. This transaction is one of great magnitude, and the details of it should be scrutinized with great care by the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company before ratification by them. The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company is a consolidated or parent company of a number of electric light companies, most of them absorbed on a most extravagant basis of valuation. As an instance of this: $21,000,000 purchase money bonds of the present Company were issued to acquire $9,200,000 of the Common Stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The assumption by the Consolidated Gas Company of the control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, with its enormous bonded indebtedness, and its $36,000,000 of Capital Stock, marks a radical step in the history of the Consolidated Gas Company, and the stockholders can certainly ask in all fairness that they be given a most thorough opportunity to consider this momentous financial operation after a submission to them of the full details thereof, before being called upon to ratify it.

It is understood that your Company has also purchased control of another great electrical company, but the persons directly interested are emphatic in their refusal to state anything concerning the price paid.

The belief is beginning to be held by many stockholders that they would receive much larger returns upon their investment, and their stock would have a much greater market value, were the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company divorced from the control of men having vast personal ambitions to serve. The stock of the Company is selling for much less than its actual worth, because its affairs have not been in the hands of men who have administered their trust with a sole view to the earning of as much money as possible by the manufacture and sale of gas, and the resulting payment of large dividends to the stockholders.

It is beginning to be felt that the stock of the Company is being used as a mere factor in vast and involved financial intrigues and in attempts at the accomplishment of far-reaching personal ambitions by men who, in their lust for financial power or the gratification of personal desires, have become indifferent to the interests of the stockholders of this gas company.

The stock of the Consolidated Gas Company is held very generally by legitimate investors, who have purchased the stock of the Company with the intention of permanently holding it for the dividends to be earned from the manufacture and sale of gas in New York. It is not fair that their interests should be subservient to those of men who, having many diverse and complicated interests, serve them at the expense of the stockholders. There are on the board of your Company many men of uprightness and integrity who are conscious of their responsibility as trustees for the stockholders, and who, it is believed, will respond at once to the just demand of an expressed public opinion that they conduct the business of the Company in the sole and exclusive interests of their stockholders.

The stockholders have it within their power, by an insistence upon conservatism and of their rights to be fully informed concerning the business of the Company, to greatly enhance the market value of their stock and to obtain much larger returns upon their investment, by way of dividends.

The attention of guardians, trustees, executors, administrators and those acting in a judiciary capacity for stockholders of the company is especially called to this communication. A duty is imposed upon them of seeking full information concerning these matters which may affect the value of the securities held by them, and of asserting and enforcing the full rights of stockholders in the management of the Company.

It is desirable that as many stockholders as possible shall attend the annual meeting in person. Those who cannot do so, and believe that the directors should be called upon to furnish information concerning the affairs of the Company, are requested to sign the proxy which has been sent to them, and to mail the same to

GEORGE ALFRED LAMB,
c/o LAMB & VOSS,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,
32 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

Yields 16% on the Present Cost of Shares.

This is the only Zinc-Mining Company in the United States giving regularly to its stockholders exact reports and full knowledge of the condition of their property. The well-known Chartered Accountants, **BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.**, of New York and Boston, supervise the company's accounts, and issue quarterly to the stockholders statements of earnings and net profits, certified by them as correct.

It is now earning 22 per cent. on its capital, and will nearly double this as soon as the four new mills now under way are completed.

It is now paying dividends equal to those paid by the highest capitalized companies in the zinc fields, yet on a much smaller investment, which allows even the smallest investors to participate in the rich returns from zinc mining.

The low price of its shares also affords investors an unusual opportunity for profit by the enhancement in value of their holdings, and through its plan of supervising accounts it furnishes absolute security to its stockholders' interests.

300,000 SHARES

are now offered for public subscription at

75c. PER SHARE,

to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

The shares are of the par value of $1.00 each, and are fully paid and non-assessable.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS, and note carefully the detailed accounts and BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.'S reports on the properties.

Applications dated not later than Jan. 25 will receive the dividend payable Feb. 1.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 AND 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 409 The Rookery, Chicago

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 13, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased liner and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.

"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."

Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.

Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

William Trist Bailey, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS, ACCOUNTS, ETC., by WILLIAM TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer, MONDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1900.

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Independent Realty Auction Mart,
No. 139 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

By order of the Executors the following properties and securities will be sold by the Auctioneer named above, at the time and place above mentioned, namely:

8 Union Pacific Railroad Central Branch Bonds, par value, $1,000 each.
2 Certificates of Deposit issued by the Union Trust Company of the City of New York, covering 2 Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Bonds, par value, $1,000 each.
60 Shares Atchison Elevator Company Stock, par value, $100 each.
Seat in Consolidated Exchange.
46 Shares Atchison, Jewell County and Western Railroad Company Stock, par value $100 each.
10 Shares Acme Copying Press Company Stock, par value $25 each.
1,000 Shares Clancy Mining Company Stock, par value, $5 each.
27,000 Shares Hortense Mining Company Stock, par value, $10 each.
300 Shares Marshall Loom Company Stock, par value $5 each.
500 Shares Battle Mountain Mining Company Stock, par value, $10 each.
300 Shares Silver Islet Company Stock, par value, $25 each.
50 Shares United States Telephone Manufacturing Company Stock, par value, $50 each.
Receipt for 50 Shares of same Stock.
50 Shares Union Cattle Company of Wyoming Stock, par value, $100 each.
1 Bond $500. New York, Montana Mining & Discovery Company.
30 Shares Perry Stove Manufacturing Company Stock, South Pittsburg, Tenn., par value, $100 each.
80 Shares North Jersey Land Company Stock, par value, $5 each.
50 Shares Star Spring Company Stock, Saratoga, par value, $100 each. (Company in liquidation.)
79,750 Shares The Bonanza Chief Gold Mining Company Stock, par value, $1 each.

In addition to the above there will also be sold at the same time and place balances due on certain accounts in favor of the testator, with the collaterals held for the payment of certain of the accounts and certain judgments, the full particulars of all of which will be given at the time and place of sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company

MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.

On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable March 1st, 1900, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business January 31st, 1900.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from January 31st until February 23d, 1900.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1900, and will reopen Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

THE ALABAMA CONSOLIDATED COAL & Iron Company, 27 William Street, New York, January 12th, 1900.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company to Stockholders of Record January 20th, 1900, payable February 1st, 1900. The Transfer books will close January 20th, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and will reopen February 1st, 1900. JNO E. SEARLES, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Feb. 1, 1900, and will open Feb. 1st at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

The German-American Bank,
New York, January 18, 1900.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, inclusive.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company,
Ninety-fifth Dividend.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) is payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine Street, New York.

GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New York, January 18, 1900.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Automatic Beer Cask Company.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the AUTOMATIC BEER CASK COMPANY will be held on the tenth day of February, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Wallach & Cook, its attorneys, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from fifty thousand dollars, consisting of one thousand shares of the par value of fifty dollars each, to one thousand dollars, consisting of twenty shares of the par value of fifty dollars each.

A. W. CHRISTOPHER,
WOLF LIMPERT,
F. O. DETTMANN,
JOHN F. JACOBS,
A majority of Directors.

General Chemical Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office at Phillipstown, Putnam County, in the State of New York, on Wednesday, the 31st of January, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The stock and transfer books will be closed against the transfer of stock on Saturday, January 20, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on February 1st, at 10 A. M.

New York, January 12, 1900.

CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the CONSOLIDATED KANSAS CITY SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, at Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of February, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting on a proposed reduction of the capital stock of said Company from $4,500,000, its present amount, to $2,500,000.

Dated January 12th, 1900.

E. W. NASH,
BARTON SEWELL,
THOMAS B. ADAMS,
Directors.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago).

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Saturday, February 10, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close, in New York, in accordance with the by-laws, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, January 19th, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 13th, 1900.

C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

ENGLISH DISCOUNT RATE DOWN.

Bank of England Reduces Its Figure to 4½ Per Cent.—Weekly Statement of the Bank.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England was to-day reduced ½ per cent., to 4½ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,282,000; circulation decreased £103,000; bullion increased £1,178,547; other securities decreased £2,240,000; other deposits decreased £1,710,000; public deposits decreased £655,000; notes reserve increased £1,367,000. Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability is 42.56 per cent., as compared with 39.47 per cent. last week.

LIPTON WANTS MEMBERSHIP.

Applies to Chicago Board of Trade—Owns Packing Plant.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Sir Thomas J. Lipton, owner of the last year's America Cup Challenger Shamrock, has applied for membership in the Chicago Board of Trade. The rules of the board require that applications be indorsed by two members of the board. In Sir Thomas's case John C. Hately and Henry Botsford, wealthy packers, are sponsors.

Sir Thomas J. Lipton has owned and operated a meat-preserving and pork-packing plant at the stock yards for several years, but heretofore has had no membership in the Board of Trade, being represented by the managers of his Chicago office.

IMPORTERS WIN THEIR CASE.

Decision in Favor of Loeb & Schoenfeld of This City.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18.—Judge Townsend of the United States Court to-day handed down a decision in the case of the Government against Loeb & Schoenfeld, New York importers. The importing firm brought into this country a consignment of embroidery, on which the customs Appraiser imposed duty charges in excess of the invoice. The firm appealed and the General Appraiser reduced the duty.

The Government, thereupon, through the Treasury Department, appealed to the courts, thus raising the important question of the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to appeal from the acts of the General Appraiser or the Collector of the Port.

The decision handed down to-day sustains the protest of the importers, thus ruling against the Government.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Coffee Exchange had another active day yesterday, transactions aggregating 47,000 bags. Coffee opened some 15 to 20 points up, and closed remarkably strong, with a net advance averaging not far from 25 points. Cotton improved a few points.

The Cotton Exchange market enjoyed a firm undertone, and trading amounted to some 300,000 bales. Better Liverpool advices and better demand in the South for spot cotton, the latter condition being largely due to Continental buying, were responsible for the market's strength. Receipts are still moderate.

The day was rather a dull one for the Consolidated Exchange. Chicago wheat declined a trifle. Sugar was the main feature of the day's trading, a good deal of interest being caused by the break in the product.

The wheat market was not very active on the Produce Exchange. About 160,000 bushels were taken for export. Wheat scored a small decline, and corn underwent a sympathetic movement, due partially to bear attack. Oats were steady and dull.

BOGUS DRAFT FOR $550.

Chase National Bank Gets an Odd Piece of Commercial Paper.

The Chase National Bank of this city received through the exchanges yesterday a draft for $550 on the First National Bank of Chicago, payable to bearer. The draft was dated Nov. 18, 1899, and in the lower left-hand corner was printed, "To Chase National Bank, New York."

A close examination revealed the fact that the draft was a printed sample sent out by William Zeuch & Co., publishers, of Chicago. Across the body of the draft was a list giving in very faint type the different prices for 1,000 to 10,000 drafts or checks in book form. The signature, "First National Bank," in large type, together with the written signatures of "J. L. McKinney" and "Q. Saranz." (?) were placed on the lower right-hand corner of the draft in a manner to almost obscure the price list. An imprint from a rubber stamp across the face of the draft read "Bank of New South Wales, Pahiatua," while on the back was stamped "Merchants' National Bank of Chicago." An officer of the bank said:

"Of course, no bank is likely to lose any money by reason of such a draft being put in circulation, but the great mistake and great wrong which William Zeuch & Co. made was in using the names of two banks in actual existence on their advertising form. By so doing they aided the parties who put this draft in circulation in accomplishing their object."

THE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

May Recommend Lake Ship Canal to Aid New York's Trade.

The members of the New York Commerce Commission have practically concluded their labors and expect to file their report with Gov. Roosevelt on Monday next.

The Commissioners were appointed July 19, 1898, by the then Governor, F. S. Black, to investigate the commerce of New York, to determine the cause of its alleged decline, and to suggest means for its revival.

The members of the commission are ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, Alexander R. Smith of Pelham, C. C. Shayne, Andrew H. Green, and Hugh Kelly, ex-President of the Maritime Exchange. Ex-Congressman B. L. Fairchild of Westchester is the counsel.

A TIMES reporter saw Messrs. Shayne, Smith, and Fairchild after a session at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday. While they expressed belief that they had found a remedy, they would not, our of respect to Gov. Roosevelt, state what remedial measures they would suggest.

The Commissioners would neither deny nor affirm the truth of a report that one of their recommendations favors the construction of a ship canal from the lakes to the Hudson River.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 18	271,829
To date this year	6,505,822
Corresponding date last year	13,131,446

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 18	$3,325,000
To date this year	$25,435,800
Corresponding date last year	$81,080,240

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Chi. & N. W.	1½
Am. Express	7	Illinois Cent.	½
Am. S. H. pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1⅝
Am. Tin Plate	1	Pacific Coast	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Reading	⅝
Brunswick	2½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅜	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅜	Union Pacific	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Wis. Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	½	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Malting	½	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Malt. pf.	1	North Amer.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Third Avenue	1
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
General Electric	⅝		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1¼	Int. & G. N. 2d	4½
B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	L. E. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	6
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	1	Met. St. Ry. 5s	1
C. & N. W. deb. 1909	1	Mex. Cent. 1st con. inc.	1⅝
Col. F. & I. 5s	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	1¼
Ill. Cent. 1st con. 4s	1⅝	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	3½	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	6
Ga. Pacific 1st	3	Va. Mid. gen. 5s, stpd.	1

Bonds Declined.

B., R. & P. gen.	1	L., Ev. & St. L. gen. 4s	1½
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1⅛	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The Stock Exchange had yesterday another insignificant total of transactions, less than 275,000 shares being traded in. The course of prices was irregular; a number of the industrials were weak, while some of the railway shares scored slight advances. In very large majority the changes of the day were fractional merely and about evenly divided between advances and declines. Of news consequential enough to exert a genuine influence upon quotations there was not one development. Such railroad earnings as came out were encouraging, and from a variety of quarters there were statements showing continuance of the good times records so long now in evidence.

Much the most important event of the day was the announcement of a further reduction of the Bank of England's discount rate; that charge is now down to 4½ per cent. Superficially considered, this is encouraging to the furthest degree, seeming to indicate that easier monetary conditions are established on the other side of the ocean. Important banking interests, however, appear to incline to the suspicion that the Bank of England's conduct is to some extent influenced by political considerations. A British war loan is to come out, and to obtain for it such satisfactory reception as the Government would like it is needful that the money market situation at London shall be without stringency.

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In New York money market prospects are encouraging. Bankers generally seem to be of the opinion that we are to have ease for some months to come. At the same time slight effort is made to disguise the feeling of bankers that more discrimination must be exercised as to the character of collateral.

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Continued weakness in the grain market may develop into a factor of some consequence. Other countries are finding a readier market for their crops. The fact that the American farmer is prosperous, able to hold back his grain, seems to be taken advantage of by Russian and other growers to move forward supplies at whatever may be the European market's offering price. This leaves the American producer in the position where unsupplied demand would return tremendous profits, but where a fully stocked market might impose penalties. From some standpoints the situation is without precedent. Fortunate, indeed, is it that the American farmer can meet the issue with equanimity.

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Commission house transactions in the stock market continue practically nil, and commission brokers of highest character are still advising customers to watch and wait.

DEMAND FOR BONDS.

It is a significant fact that since the easing up in the money market, leaving large sums of money available at low rates of interest, the demand for bonds, particularly good railroad bonds, has largely increased, and the tape has recorded many more sales and at better prices than for some time past. The Street takes this new demand as a very hopeful sign, and the prediction is made that once the stock market becomes settled the eagerness of purchasers to buy bonds will favorably affect other securities.

As an evidence of the present ease in money—in the opinion of many likely to be continued for some time, as the banks are steadily adding to their available resources—it may be said that the highest for call money yesterday was 3½ per cent., and the lowest 2, with the bulk of the loans at 3. For brokers' time loans the market is 4½@5 per cent., with extraordinary loans at 4 per cent. On certain of the industrials, which are not in the best favor, the loan figure is somewhat higher.

SUGAR FALLS AGAIN.

Sugar Trust stock, which for the past few days has been comparatively peaceful and strong, yesterday again furnished the sensation for the market, declining some 5 points on trading of about 58,000 shares, though the close was better, marking a net loss of 2⅜ points.

During the morning the stock held fairly strong within a range of about 1½ points. Shortly before 1 o'clock, however, the price began to go down, and in less than an hour, on comparatively few sales, had fallen to 114¼. There, however, it held and later rallied a point.

The only news affecting the situation was that the trust was shading some grades of soft sugar 5 points, and that it was believed this might be preliminary to a further and decided cut. It is said that many of the shorts who sold just before the recent decline have now covered.

In this connection Price, McCormick & Co., in their usual market letter to their customers, say:

"The reason given for the selling was that a reduction was made by the Sugar Refining Company in the price of soft sugar, but there was probably a technical reason which was even more plausible. This was that a prominent operator, recently elected a member of the Stock Exchange, had become heavily long of the stock, and, in the absence of any considerable outside buying, it was not difficult to force a decline which is supposed to have obliged the operator in question to liquidate."

LEATHER'S WEAKNESS.

United States Leather common was weak yesterday on selling by some interests who bought when the stock was around 13 and 14, and took advantage of this week's rise to take profits. On every recession brokers reported to be acting for the Standard Oil crowd bought the stock.

There continues to be much speculation as to what will be the developments at the annual meeting on Feb. 28, and what proportion of the twenty-eight members of the board the new interests in the company will have.

A statement, believed to have been semi-officially inspired, was made yesterday, to the effect that the earnings of the company for 1899 will show about $8,000,000 net surplus.

UNION COPPER.

Latest reports from the Union Copper Mine at Gold Hill, N. C., are to the effect that much progress has recently been made in the development of that property, and that it has now been put in a position considerably to increase its output, and, it is said by the friends of the company, very largely increase its profits. The concentrating plant, which has just been completed, has a capacity of 500 tons, and plans have already been formed for the erection of a second plant with the same capacity. There is now under construction a one-hundred-ton smelting plant, which, it is expected, will be completed early in March.

houses with out-of-town wires were present and gave their views of the matter. The Governing Committee will later consider the subject.

GOLD SUPPLY AND MOVEMENTS.

M. L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city, has prepared a statistical review of the supply and movement of gold since the close of 1896, as follows:

"The recent exportation of gold to Europe and the suspension of production in South Africa has directed attention to the world's supply of yellow metal and its distribution. Accurate figures for the end of 1899 are not yet available, but those at hand are sufficiently so to give a comprehensive general view of the subject. I have taken for comparison the period from the close of 1896, in which year the conditions in the United States were decidedly unsettled.

"The world's production of gold in the three years 1897, 1898, and 1899 is estimated to have been between $825,000,000 and $850,000,000.

"The following table shows the location of important stocks of gold at dates named, in millions of dollars:

Jan. 1.	In All European Banks. of Issue.	Entire Stock in United States.	U. S. Treasury. Reserve.	In U. S. National. Banks.
1897	1,501	693	137	181
1898	1,749	745	161	207
1899	1,632	949	246	281
1900	1,595	1,016	240	314

"It will thus be seen that the banks of Europe had on the first of the present month very little more gold than at the beginning of 1897, whereas the United States gained $323,000,000. We kept our own product and gained by imports about $135,000,000. The United States was thus best able to lose gold to England when the demand arose.

"The principal banks of Europe showed at dates named holdings as follows, in millions of dollars:

Jan. 1	England.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Russia.	Italy.	Spain.
1897	171	382	133	127	478	88	43
1898	154	394	149	153	614	80	47
1899	153	363	141	151	520	80	55
1900	146	376	127	162	468	79	68

"In the redistribution during the three years Russia shows a loss of $151,000,000, practically all of which went into circulation in redemption of the bank's notes, under the law for resumption of specie payments. Spain and Austria gained materially, while England, France, and Germany lost. The South African war not only stopped the usual flow of gold to London, but compelled England to send large amounts to the Cape.

"We are now prepared to estimate what became of the world's product of say $850,000,000. The consumption in arts and manufactures for the world amounts to upward of $60,000,000 annually, so that nearly $200,000,000 was probably so used; India always draws more gold from Europe than she returns, besides keeping her own product; this and the similar movement to other countries in the Orient probably accounts for $150,000,000; the United States, as we have seen, took $323,000,000, (keeping its large product and importing about $135,000,000 more than was exported,) and Russia's adoption of the gold standard accounts for say $151,000,000 disappearing from the usual depositories. These items aggregate $824,000,000, and thus practically account for the enormous sums taken out of the earth since the end of 1896. England's exports to the Cape Colony probably make up the remainder."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of $1 in the regular quarterly dividend rate on Boston and Montana Mining stock.

Election of Leroy Frost and John Howard Gray to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Heaviest day's transactions in railroad bonds in over a month.

Reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent.

Election of Mr. Parkinson Vice President of the Boston Stock Exchange, succeeding H. S. Wainwright, resigned.

Advance of half a cent in the posted rate for long sterling exchange.

Subscriptions for the $2,800,000 first mortgage bonds of the American Hide and Leather Company, which closed Wednesday night, said to be satisfactory.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 10 shares of Broadway Bank stock at 240 and 25 Ninth National at 90.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@3½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5½ per cent. for longer dates. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $167,010,385; balances, $7,563,989; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,346,527.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅜@3½ per cent. for short and 3 9-16@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅞@$4.84; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼; cables, $4.87¾@$4.88; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.15⅜ less 1-16@5.20 and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94 7-16 and 95 1-16@95½; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 30c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Prices for American securities advanced at the opening and remained generally firm throughout the session. The better feeling was due to more favorable advices from South Africa. At the close the tone was firm.

Consols for both money and the account, 101¼; Canadian Pacific, 95½; Erie, 12⅛; Erie first preferred, 34½; Illinois Central, 115⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 76⅞; St. Paul, 120⅞; New York Central, 137⅛; Pennsylvania, 66; Reading, 9¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 76; Atchison, 20⅜; Louisville, 83; Grand Trunk, 7⅜; Anaconda, 8¼.

Bar silver closed steadier at 27 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅜@3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 67.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 120.70; Madrid, 28.15; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.22½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Prices advanced on the Bourse to-day. The reduction in the Bank of England rate favored the whole list. International securities were largely purchased. Rio Tintos hardened on the rise in the price of copper. Kafirs recovered sharply on London buying and the cheerful war news and closed steady, although the best prices were not maintained. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 7½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 68.07½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 18,875,000f; treasury accounts current decreased 12,775,000f; gold in hand increased 14,750,000f; bills discounted decreased 25,300,000f; silver in hand decreased 1,725,000f.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Business on the Boerse to-day was firm, owing to the favorable bank return and encouraging London advices. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks; private rate of discount, 4¼ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 45,080,000 marks; treasury notes increased 2,400,000 marks; other securities decreased 110,180,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 111,240,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 18.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were active and firm on more reassuring war news and easier money. Foreign securities were harder, especially Spanish 4s. Americans improved.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices were irregular yesterday in the market for outside securities, and although transactions were in larger amount than has been the average for the past ten days, little business was done. Some good buying appeared, but more often the stocks traded in were under selling pressure and showed net losses for the day. Distilling of America and Amalgamated Copper were among the issues that showed the greatest weakness, but for many other issues there was very small demand and generally disposition to sell was more marked than that to buy. At the close the market became somewhat steadier, and some recoveries from the lowest prices of the day were recorded during the last half hour of trading.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of a number of hundreds of shares from about 83½ down to 82¾. At the close it was offered at the latter figure, with 82½ bid, showing a three-quarter of a point loss. Stock pressed for sale and bids for the issue were readily supplied. The selling was of a kind that seemed to indicate that continuous liquidation is going on in the stock. It declined steadily, with no rallies, and closed at the lowest for the day.

CALIFORNIA COPPER was fairly active, though trading in the stock was in smaller amount than on the previous day. It sold from 3⅜ down to 3, and closed at 3 bid, showing a net loss of a quarter of a point. Buying of the stock appeared to be for inside interests.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was notably weak. Trading in the common stock amounted to about 1,000 shares, while the preferred stock was active to the extent of 200 or 300 shares only. The latter sold from 22 down to 21 and closed at 20 bid, against 22 bid at the close of the previous day. The price of the common declined from 6½, the opening sale, to 6, and it closed at 5¾ bid, with stock offered at the figure at which the last sale was effected. Forced liquidation appeared to be the principal cause of the weakness which was shown by these stocks, as no news of an unfavorable character to account for the declines was had. In fact, such rumors as are heard in regard to the situation of the company are such as to indicate that its business has been put upon a profitable basis.

GENERAL CARRIAGE continued to show considerable activity, being traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares. In the absence of further news in regard to the company's plans and the efforts being made to carry them out, the stock was under some pressure, and at the close there was little demand for the issue. It sold from 6½ down to 6, and ended the day at the latter figure.

BAY STATE GAS sold up to 1⅜, but dropped back again to 1⅛ bid, and showed no net change for the day. Trading in the stock was fairly active. Rumors are heard to the effect that developments likely to affect the price of Bay State Gas are afoot and intimations are heard that the stock will shortly reach very much higher figures than have prevailed for many weeks past. The reports are not of a very definite character, but the friends of the stock are very confidently predicting substantial improvement.

ELECTRIC AXLE sold down to 4¼, and closed at 4 bid, with a net loss of half a point. The approach of the date of payment of the second instalment of $5 was the only apparent reason for the decline in the stock. It is said that developments of a character very favorable to the business of the Electric Axle Company are maturing and may be announced shortly.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝
New Amsterdam	22¼	23
New Amsterdam pf	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	95½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Agricultural Chemical	31	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76¾	78
American Bicycle	14	17
American Bicycle pf	40	50
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Woolen Goods	23½	24¼
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	40	44¼
Distilling Company of America	5¾	6
Distilling Company of America pf	20	22
Electric Axle Light & Power	4	4½
Electric Boat	..	20½
Electric Boat pf	..	40
Havana Commercial	19	21
Havana Commercial pf., ex div	59⅝	..
International Pump	16	18½
International Pump pf	64	65½
National Gramophone, ex div	60	63
National Salt	47	49
National Salt pf	79	80
National Tube	43¼	44
National Tube pf	92	93
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf	88	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	95
Rubber Goods Mfg	27	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey	493	494
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅛

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	82¼	82¾
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Land	10¼	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13¼
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
California Copper	3	3¼
Chicago & Alton sub	104	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	45	50
Electric Vehicle pf	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23½
General Carriage	6	6½
Illinois Transportation	2½	3
*Maxwell Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	97	98
New York Transportation	10	10½
New England Transportation	5½	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19¾	21
St. Louis subs	128	129
Retsof	25	30
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13	14
Superior and Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13¾	14
Trust Company of America	198	199
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	28

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	88
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	92
Nassau Electric 4s	92	102
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27½	29
New Orleans Traction pf	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	29	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	18	20
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	31½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	106½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	23½	25¾
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	38	40½
Denver Gas 5s	..	82
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	58	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	59
North Hud. L. H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	95	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	..
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15

	Bid.	Asked.
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	99	101
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	24	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	98	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	99	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf	..	110
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	24	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	98	100

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	105½
Iron Steamboat	..	5
Iron steamboat bonds	59	60

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Business in the stock market was all but stagnant. There was no animation in any speciality or group of stocks. The Boston and Montana Company declared a quarterly dividend of $8 per share—$1,200,000—payable Feb. 20, to stockholders of record Jan. 25. The total dividend payments, including to-day's declaration, by the Boston and Montana Company are $15,725,000. The stock declined 5, to 255. Arcadian lost 1½, to 18½; Osceola, 1¼, to 67½; Santa Fé, ⅛, to 5, recovering to 5⅜; Old Dominion, 1, to 17¼. Butte sold at 45⅛. Dominion Coal lost 1, to 41; Gas and Coke lost ½, to 19; the 5s sold at 73. United States Oil was ½ lower, at 18½. Mexican Central 4s gained 1, to 74, and first incomes ½, to 21½.

Although 6 per cent. is still the nominal rate at the Clearing House, no new business is doing at that figure, and, with outside loans now being made quite freely at 5 per cent. and better, it is perfectly clear that this rate must come down very soon. New York funds sold to-day at par and 5 cents premium.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dom	17⅛	17¼
Arcadian	18	19	Osceola	67	68
Arnold	6	7	Parrot	39¾	40
Ash Bed	25	50	Pioneer	1½	2½
Atlantic	24½	25½	Quincy	143	150
Baltic	17¾	18	Rhode Island	4⅛	4⅜
B. & Cr. C.	30	35	Santa Fé	5¼	5½
Bost. & M.	255	258	Santa Ysabel	7½	7⅝
Butte & B.	46	50	Shoe	30	32
Cal. & Hec.	730	740	Tamarack	171	173
Centennial	16	17	Utah Cons.	27	28
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1⅛	1½
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	10	16
Isle Royale	25	..	Winona	4	4½
Mohawk	35	36	Wolverine	38¼	39¼

Railroad Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	240	241	Cent. M. pf.	60	65
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	119	120
Bost. & Me.	..	200	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110½	..
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	N. Y. & N. H.	212½	..
Bost. Elev.	95½	96	W. N. Y. & P.	92	93
Bost. G. 5s.	80	..			
Cent. Mass.	10	10½			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Tel.	320	330	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Chi. S. Y.	133	136	U. S. Oil	18½	19½
Dom. Coal	41½	43	Westinghouse Electric	40¼	..
Dom. C. pf.	115	116	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	..	63
Erie Tel.	103	103½			
Lamson St.	..	35			
Mex. Tel.	3	3¼			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Linseed common was steady to-day at 14⅝ to 14¼, opening at 14½ and closing at 14⅜. The preferred opened at 55 and closed at 54½. Consolidated Traction closed at 39, a gain of 2 points during the day. Metropolitan stock was neglected, the preferred selling at 75 and the certificates at 25. The bonds brought 95½.

	High.	Low.	Close.
455 American Linseed	14⅝	14¼	14⅜
1,307 American Linseed pf	55	54½	54½
100 American Radiator pf	50	48	50
161 American Radiator pf	105	104½	105
50 American Strawboard	31½	31½	31½
50 Canal & Dock	70	70	70
6 Chicago Pkg. Co. pf	29	29	29
42 Chicago Con. Traction	39	37	37
5 City Railway	278	278	278
100 Diamond Match	122½	121¾	121¾
200 Lake St. Elevated	13¾	13⅝	13¾
40 Lake St. Elev. ctfs	12	12	12
10 Metropolitan Elevated	25	25	25
20 Met. Elevated pf	75	75	75
1,010 National Biscuit	36½	36¼	36½
10 National Biscuit pf	91¾	91	91
2 National Carbon	17½	17½	17½
125 National Carbon pf	82½	82	82
10 Stock Yards	104	104	104
100 South Side Elevated	100	100	100
10 Street's W. S. C. Line pf	70	70	70
28 West Chicago	110¼	110⅛	110¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Local speculative conditions are the same as they have been for two weeks past. Little interest is taken in the dealings, for the reason that they are too insignificant to be followed from day to day. The transactions here to-day were few and far between, with many stocks stationary and others fluctuating ⅛ to ½. Consolidated Lake Superior declined 2, to 16, and it was the only stock which moved a point or more.

The close was steady, at these bid and asked prices:

C

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21½	21⅝	Union Trac.	37⅝	38
Choctaw	33	34	Un. Gas Imp.	15½	16
El. Co. of A.	13¾	13¼	Weisbach Lt.	40	45
Lehigh Val.	24½	25	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	11½	11⅝	Penn.	6⅝	6½
Phila. Trac.	96⅜	96⅝			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.08	.05
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.28	.21
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.48	.48
Challenge Con	.18	.19
Chollar	.25	.23
Confidence	.60	.61
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	1.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.24	.21
Hale & Norcross	.40	.40
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.37	.30
Occidental Con	.18	.16
Ophir	.76	.66
Overman	.05	.06
Potosi	.28	.23
Savage	.16	.14
Sierra Nevada	.41	.49
Standard	2.80	2.75
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con	.29	.25
Utah Con	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.23	.22
Silver bars	59¾	59¾
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	.12¾	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	41¼	41¾	41⅞	42¼
Alamo	14½	14⅝	15	15¼
Anaconda	43	45	42	44½
Anchoria	80	85	80	85
Argentum	18½	22	18	21
Barkers'	13	13½	13⅛	13⅜
Battle	34½	34⅞	34½	35
Blue Bell	13	14	12⅜	12¾
Coin	200	250	240	255
Columbine	19⅜	20½	19½	20½
Consolidated	16	16¼	15⅞	16
Damon	29⅜	29¾	29½	29⅝
Elkton	119⅝	120½	119	121
El Paso	35	36	33¼	34
Findlay	14	15	14⅜	15
Fleece	27	31	26	31
Garfield	15½	16½	15⅜	16⅜
Gibson	23	25	23¼	24
Gould	33	34	32⅜	33
Isabella	133½	134	134	135
Independence	50	54	55½	57½
Jackpot	58	60	58¼	59
King	98	101	98	101
Moon Anchor	70	78	71	73
Matos	25	30	29	30
National	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12
Ophir	59⅞	62	55	63
Pharmacist Con	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅝
Pinnacle	26½	27	28¼	29½
Portland	238½	240	235	239½
Raven	83½	84	82	85
Rawlings	29⅜	32	30	32
Rosa	61½	65	61½	65
Sovereign	14	14¼	14⅛	14¼
Tornado	4	49	47½	50
Union	44¼	44½	44¼	44½
Vindicator	150	157	150	157
Work	30½	30⅞	30	30⅜
Zenobia	22	22¾	22¼	22¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 18, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
58	59¾	20	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60	60	60	.....
34½	36	228	American Ice	35½	35½	34½	34½	— ½
71½	75	35	American Ice pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	.....
14¼	14¾	550	American Linseed	15¼	15¾	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
54⅝	55	333	Am. Linseed pf	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54¾	— ⅛
33¼	33½	500	American Cotton Oil	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
90	93	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92	92	92	92	— ⅛
145	150	100	American Express	145	145	145	145	+7
..	5½	170	American Malting Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
26½	28	400	Am. Malting Co. pf	28	28	27	27	—1
37⅝	37¾	1,766	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37⅞	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
88	88½	888	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89	89	88¼	88⅞	— ⅛
46⅝	46⅞	1,735	Am. Steel & Wire	47	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
81	82	235	Am. Steel Hoop pf	81	81¼	81	81½	+ ⅛
115½	115⅝	57,875	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119½	119½	114½	115¾	—2⅝
90	96	117	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	.....
28	29¼	550	American Tin Plate	30	30	29½	30	+1
81½	82½	40	Am. Tin Plate pf	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	.....
99⅜	100	20,660	American Tobacco	100	100⅜	99	99⅝	.....
133	140	40	American Tobacco pf.	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	.....
40	40¾	100	Anaconda Copper	40	40	40	40	.....
42¼	46	210	Ann Arbor pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	+1½
19⅜	20¼	1,100	At., T. & S. F.	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	.....
60⅝	60⅞	7,850	At., T. & S. F. pf	60⅝	60⅞	60⅛	60⅝	+ ⅛
58⅝	58¾	2,755	Baltimore & Ohio	58⅝	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	+ ⅛
75	75¼	1,830	Baltimore & Ohio pf	75¼	75¼	75	75⅛	— ⅛
69¼	69¼	18,990	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69¾	70⅜	68⅞	69¼	— ⅝
14½	15	1,240	Brunswick City	14½	15	14½	15	+2½
30¼	30⅜	3,555	Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅝	30⅝	29⅞	30¼	— ⅛
121	121⅝	5,620	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121⅝	121⅞	121¼	121¼	— ⅛
38	40	100	Chicago Con. Traction	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
12½	12⅝	1,625	Chicago Great West.	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	38	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
87	87¾	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛
16	16¼	325	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
117½	117¾	4,920	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	118	118¼	117¼	117⅝	— ⅛
169	172	140	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	169½	169½	169½	169½	— ⅛
161½	162¼	850	Chicago & Northw.	160⅜	162¼	160⅜	162	+1½
101	106½	1,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105¾	106	105¾	106	.....
35½	37½	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	—1½
60⅝	60⅞	650	C., C., C. & St. L.	61	61	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
16¼	17	465	Cleve., Lor. & W.	15¾	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
43⅝	43⅞	2,410	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44½	44⅝	43	43¼	— ⅝
130	135	70	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	130	130	129	129	.....
23	23½	310	Colorado Midland pf.	23	23	22½	23	.....
5⅞	5⅝	500	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
43	43¼	312	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43½	43½	43	43	— ⅝
32¼	32⅜	740	Continental Tobacco	33	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
84	86	55	Continental Tobac. pf.	84

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Liberty and Cedar Street Properties Sold—No. 13 Broadway Transferred—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

John T. Williams has bought the four and six story buildings 114 and 116 Liberty Street, running through to 117, 119, and 121 Cedar Street. These properties, which are occupied by John Anderson & Co., the tobacco dealers, and are owned by Alfred Wagstaff, the Secretary of that concern, have frontages of 47 feet on Liberty Street and 68.7 feet on Cedar Street, with a depth of about 112 feet between streets. In exchange Mr. Williams gives the six-story building 274 and 276 Church Street, 50 by 100. It is understood that Mr. Williams will erect a modern business structure on the Cedar and Liberty Street lots.

William H. Mairs of Brooklyn took title yesterday from the Lichtenstein estate to the property 13 Broadway, 35.9 by 101.11 by 37.7 by 110. The expressed consideration was $200,000. Mr. Mairs had been for some time the owner of the Stevens House at the southwest corner of Broadway and Morris Street. The acquisition by him of adjoining properties has on several occasions given rise to the report that he was about to erect a big building on the corner, which report was revived in connection with yesterday's transfer. Mr. Mairs's representative, who negotiated the purchase of 13 Broadway for him, said yesterday afternoon that nothing had yet been decided as to the future of the property.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have sold the six-story building 241 and 243 West Broadway to an investor, who will occupy the premises after extensive alterations have been completed.

Final contracts for the purchase of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street by the Union Club from the Barney-Sheldon syndicate for $700,000 were signed and exchanged at noon yesterday and a deposit of $35,000 was paid by the purchasers. The deal was arranged by W. E. & F. B. Taylor and Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. The plot fronts 75.5 feet on Fifth Avenue and 150 feet on Fifty-first Street and contains five and two-fifths lots. Messrs Taylor and Kennelly made the highest bid to the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for the entire block, $2,470,000, but their offer was subject to the agreement of the Union Club to take the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street. The Purchasing Committee of the Union Club authorized them to offer $700,000 for this corner, subject to a vote of the club, to be taken at the annual meeting on Dec. 29, 1899. The Orphan Asylum people, however, fearing an adverse decision on the part of the club, accepted an offer of $2,450,000 from another syndicate, whose members agreed to purchase the entire block the day before the club took action.

J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Michael Tully to Alfred Vondermuhll the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 25 West Seventy-first Street, 19 by 102.2.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Babette Lehman, for about $125,000, the five-story dwelling 5 East Sixty-second Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that Michael Tully has sold to Peter Banner the unfinished dwelling 306 West Eightieth Street, 25 by 100.

Frank R. Sharrott has sold for the Leopold Kahn Company to Max Vogel two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 100 feet east of Morningside Avenue, for improvement with a seven-story apartment house.

Greene & Taylor have sold for William Murray the four-story dwelling 47 West Forty-seventh Street, Columbia College leasehold.

James McClenahan has bought the plot of four lots at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

Max Marx has bought, through Solomon Marcus, the three-story dwelling, 18 by 100.11, at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to I. D. Schlachetsky the three-story building 15 Division Street, 25 by 70.5.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Park Avenue, east side, 350 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, running through to Washington Avenue, 50 by 200.1, frame dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plantiff, George R. Henken $11,450

By James L. Wells.

Harrison Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of McGraw Avenue, 25 by 90, three-story frame dwelling, with store and barn on the rear of lot; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Christian A. Pfaff 3,750

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Marian Street, South Mount Vernon, west side, 117.3 feet north of Becker Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William D. Berrian 500

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

250 East Seventy-eighth Street, 13.10 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; assignee's sale, to Arthur Cohn 6,485

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 63 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 141 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,604.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, Mosholu Parkway, south side, the block front between Decatur and Hull Avenue, being 246.9 feet on the Parkway, 50 feet on Decatur Avenue and 122.7 feet on Hull Avenue, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,725.

By McVickar & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 615 West End Avenue, west side, 44 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 20 by 90, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 919 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 270 feet west of the Boulevard, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,200.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, Ridge Street, east side, 125 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with a four-story brick tenement at the rear; 279 Hart Street, Brooklyn, north side, 110 feet east of Sumner Avenue, 20 by 100, two-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles W. Culver, referee, 37 and 39 Attorney Street, west side, 175 feet north of Grand Street, 51.6 by 100 by 51.8 by 100, three-story front and five-story rear tenements on 37, five-story front and rear brick tenements on 39. Due on judgment, $6,409; subject to other mortgages for $39,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Webster Avenue, northeast corner of Zittner Place, for a one-story frame shed, 22 by 39; Peter Quinn, owner; J. S. Ballard, architect; cost, $150.

Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 103 by 105 by 81.6; Homer J. Beaudet of 132 Nassau Street, owner; George Kelster, architect; cost, $225,000.

Bleecker Street, southwest corner of Wooster Street, for an eight-story brick store and loft building, 25 by 100; R. P. Ritterbusch of 11 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $65,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 444 and 446 West Seventeenth Street, to a brick factory and stable; J. C. Cady of 446 West Twenty-second Street, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 244 and 246 Bowery, to two two-story brick and stone dwellings; Sondheim & Co., premises, owner; G. A. Spelman, architect; cost, $400.

West End Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-first Street, to a one-story stone and brick church; All Angels' Church, owner; Barney & Chapman, architects; cost, $200.

Fourth Street, northeast corner of Mercer Street, to a six-story brick store; D. L. Newburg of 33 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $250.

Mulberry, Houston, Elm, and Jersey Streets, to a seven and nine-story brick factory; A. Schwarzmann and others, premises, owners; Wagner & Jahn, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 53 East Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick and frame dwelling; William E. Wyatt and others, owners; Marc Eidlitz & Son, builders; cost, $60.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 18.

BROADWAY, 13, w s, 167.2 ft s of Morris St, 35.9x101.11x37.7x110; Sarah Lichtenstein and others, executors, &c., to William H. Mairs $200,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 247, w s, 22.2x100; Helen J. Erickson to Lizzie A. Williams 100

COLUMBIA ST, s e corner of Broome St, 20x55; Bridget McKenna to Jacob Fritz.. 1

HAGUE ST, 4 and 6, 33.10x24.11x31.3x36.1; Michael J. Mahony and another to Henry Campbell 5,000

HESTER ST, 5 and 7, 50x100; John Kafka to Michael Fay and William Stacom, re-recorded 1

KELLY ST, e s, 75.1 ft n of Westchester Av, runs e 30.5x s e 39.5 to avenue x n e 25x n w 52.6x w 52.6 to street x s 25; James G. Potter to Robert Proddow 100

LEWIS ST, n w corner of 7th St, 74x70.11x75.1x79.8; Rebecca Cohn to Aaron J. Cohn and another 100

PIKE ST, 32, 25x85; David Simcox to Mary Simcox 1

THOMPSON ST, 133, 22x100; Antony Reisert to William Evans and John H. Buscall 1

THOMPSON ST, 131, 22x100; Harris Mandelbaum to Evans and John H. Buscall.. 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 123 ft n of 169th St, 25.7x—x225.7x105.5; Washington Av, e s, 199.9 ft n of 169th St, 51.2x100x51.2x105.5; Marie B. Denicke to Leopold Hutter 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 123 ft n of 169th St, 25.7x106x25.7x105.5; Marie B. Denicke, executrix, to Leopold Hutter 3,000

4TH ST, 376, s s, 23x96; United States Trust Company, trustee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 12,500

67TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of White Plains Road, 25x114, Wakefield; Ebenezer K. Noltke to Joseph L. Liscomb 500

7TH AV, n w corner of 138th St, 20x77.8; Tillie Bernstein to James M. Fitzsimons 1

12TH ST, s s, 445.6 ft s e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Martin H. Kempner and Irving I. Kempner, ½ part 1

12TH ST, 529 East, n s, 25x103.3; Martin H. Kempner to Irving I. Kempner, ½ 1

48TH ST, 317 and 319 East, 50x100.5; Louis Brill to Henry Freeman 1,665

61ST ST, 338 East, 28x100.5; Edward Wilckens to Irving I. Kempner 1

67TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.5; James R. Steers to Mary D. Steers 1

74TH ST, n s, 44 ft w of Park Av, 17x102.2; Jeremiah C. Lyons to William B. Cogswell 43,000

78TH ST, 316 West, 16x102.2; Edward C. Williams to Louisa L. Williams and others 1

111TH ST, 219 East, 25x½ block; Jacob H. Westhelmer and others to Annie Levy.. 1

116TH ST, 329 East, 16.8x100.11; Michael Feeney to Harris Friedman 100

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.5; Maurice Leyne, referee, to J. Allen Townsend 1,000

118TH ST, 11 to 15 West, 75x100.11; Sebastian Sander to Catherine M. Fish.. 1

127TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x99.11; James Reynolds and another to Annie Hagan 1

129TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Globe Realty Company to Benjamin F. Luyster 100

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Annie Hagan to James Reynolds and another 1,000

145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to Jacob D. Butler 40,900

155TH ST, centre line, 1,046.10 ft w of bulkhead line, runs e 1,046.10 to said bulkhead line x n 300 to centre of 156th St x w — to centre of 8th Av x n — to bulkhead line x w 765x s —; 156th-157th St, 8th Av and Exterior St, block; 157th-158th St, 8th Av and Exterior St, block; 158th-159th St, 8th Av and Exterior St, block; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to Harriet G. Coogan 1

156TH ST, n s, 58.11 ft w of Westchester Av, 27.6x100x irregular; James F. Meehan to Henry Boschen 25,000

Recorded Leases.

ASINARI, Helena L. G., to the Manhattan Trust Company; Nassau St, 1 and 2, n w corner of Wall St, 20 years ..... $20,000 to $25,000

DANZIGER, Max, to Dominico Romano; 2d Av, 2,040 to 2,044, 10 years 4,200

MARSHALL, Wilson, to the Bowery Company; Bowery, 270, and 254 and 256 Elizabeth St, 10 years 5,000

MICHAELSON, Lena and another to Paul Kalmus; Division St, 13 and 13½, 4 9-12 years 1,650

RANDALL, Anna J., and another to Paul J. Bornvit and another; 23d St, 58 West, 5 years 20,000

SCHNITZER, Hyman, to Bernard Sacks and another; Henry St, 49, 10 years.... 3,000

SPERLING, Josephine, agent, to James S. Unger; 120th St, 310 East, 3 years.... 600

SPRAGUE, Marguerite E., and others, devisees, and Carrie Strobel to George H. Holden; 6th Av, 240, 4 years..... 3,650

Recorded Mortgages.

BAYLIES, Catharine, to Jacob Ruppert; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 139th St, demand $107,029

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; West End Av, s e corner of 82d St, 2 years 72,500

BROWN, George D., to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c.; 152d St, n s, 75, 100, and 125 ft w of Wales Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years 35,000

BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to William T. Hookey; 123d St, s s, 237.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, demand 3,000

BURLINGAME, Fred C., to William Henderson; Union Av, s w corner of Dawson St, secures contract 1,827

BUTLER, John D., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 145th St, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year $2,800

CARPENTER, Emma F., to Mary M. Sullivan; 34th St, s s, 128.4 ft e of 11th Av, ¼ part, demand 500

COGSWELL, William B., to Ernest G. Stedman; 74th St, n s, 44 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 25,000

COHEN, Aaron J., and another to Rebecca Cohn and another; Lewis St, n w corner of 7th St, 1 year 5,500

EVANS, William, and John H. Buscall, to Harris Mandelbaum and another, 131 and 133 Thompson St, 1 year 6,500

EVANS, William, and John H. Buscall to Antony Reisert; 133 Thompson St, 1 year 6,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, to Michael Feeney; No. 329 East 116th St, one yr 1,000

FRITZ, Jacob, to Sigmund Cohn; Columbia St, s e corner of Broome St, 2 years.. 1,500

FRITZ, Jacob, to Herman Gotthelf; Columbia St, s e corner of Broome St, installments 11,000

GUIDERA, Nene, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; Brook Av, n e corner of St. Paul's Place; also Brook Av, w s, 362.7 ft s of 171st St, and Brook Av, w s, 102.7 ft s of 171st St, demand 40,000

GUIDERA, Nene, to Daniel M. Shallanberger and another, trustees; same property, secures notes 18,109

GUILFOY, Samuel, and Charles R. Partridge to George Fowler; 139th St, n s, 300 ft e of St. Ann's Av, demand 3,200

GUILFOY, Samuel, and Charles R. Partridge to George Fowler; 139th St, n s, 300 ft of St. Ann's Av, demand 3,200

HARRISON REALTY COMPANY to John J. Hughes and others; 90 Prince St, 1 year 7,915

HASSEY, August, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 97 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 25,000

HENNESSY, Ellen M., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 97th St, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, extends to 96th St, 1 year 20,000

HERRMANN, Richard, to Paulina Roth; 130th St, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 1,000

HONECK, John G. W. and others, to East River Savings Institution; No. 495 2d Ave, one yr 11,000

HORNE, Luther S., to William Henderson; 165th St, s s, 121.6 ft e of Prospect Av, ½ year 6,371

HORNE, Luther S., to William Henderson; Webster Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, due 1,500

HUBERT, Conrad, and Samuel Stern to Katharina Koch; 35 Ridge St, 3 years.. 8,500

HUTCHINGS, Kate, to Martin D. Fink; Bathgate Av, widened, e s, 133.4 ft s of 178th St, 10 years 4,200

HUTTER, Leopold, to Marie B. Denicke; Washington Av, as widened, e s, 225.5 ft n of 169th St, 10 years 2,175

HUTTER, Leopold, to Marie B. Denicke; Washington Av, e s, as widened, 123 ft n of 169th St, 10 years 2,250

HUTTER, Leopold, to Marie B. Denicke; Washington Av, widened, e s, 199.10 ft n of 169th St, 10 years 2,175

JACKSON, Richard C., to Rebecca Ladew and another, trustees; 632 West 100th St, 3 years 7,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein; 3d St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Ave, demand 20,000

KATZENSTEIN, Simon, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Av C, s e s, 48.9 ft n of E 7th St, one yr 4,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 97th St, n s, 115 ft e of 3d Ave, demand 20,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; 114th St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 2 months 10,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Eleanor L. S. Cenci; 86th St, n s, 234 ft w of West End Ave, three yrs 26,000

KRAKOWER, Fanny and Gerson, to Laetitia M. Meyers; No. 220 Clinton St, three yrs 24,000

KRAKOWER, Fanny, to Louis Merzbach, same property, one and one-half yrs.... 4,000

LANDORAFF, Louisa, and A. Charles, to Anton Ross; Road to Middletown, s w corner Mapes Av, 5 years 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to United States Trust Company, trustee; 376 East 4th St, demand 11,000

LUYSTER, Benjamin F., to Globe Realty Company; 129th St, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year 10,375

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Frederick A. O. Schwarz; 100th St, n s, 125.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 20,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 100th St, n s, 125.6 ft w of Lexington Av, demand 4,500

METZGER, Therese, and Isidor, to Simon Adler and others, trustees, &c.; 437 East 123d St, 3 years 4,000

MOORHEAD, Martha, to Harris Solomon; Amsterdam Av, w s, 24.11 ft s of 160th St, 3 years 5,000

MOOREHOUSE, Frank B., to National Academy of Design; 807 3d Av, 3 years.. 27,000

MOOREHOUSE, Frank B., to Wright D. Goss; 807 3d Av, 1 year 14,000

MURRAY, Mary and John H., to Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Rogers Place, e s, 552.5 ft n e of Westchester Av; installments.... 4,125

NEILAN, Margaret, or Margaret C., to Dollar Savings Bank; Willis Av, w s, 87.6 ft s of 141st St, 1 year 2,500

PAURITSCH, Caroline and Joseph, to John Eichler Brewing Co., Walnut St, n e cor of 8th Av, otherwise Bender or Walton Ave, one yr 3,500

REYNOLDS, James, and John T. McMahon, to Annie Hagen, 139th St, s s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, two yrs 5,000

RICHARDSON, Benjamin F., to Jacob Ruppert; 3d Av, n w corner of 176th St, saloon lease, demand 2,500

SACKS, Bernard, and Morris Sikowitz, to Hyman Friedman; 49 Henry St, leasehold, secures notes 2,000

SCHNOERING, John, to Parmelia A. Eustis; West End Av, w s, 75 ft s of 94th St, 1 year 2,000

SIMONSON, Harry, to Thomas M. Blake; 319 East 53d St, lease, installments.. 842

SMITH, Mary F. and George W., to Elizabeth A. Stone; Forest Av, e s, 100.10 ft s of Home St, new line, 3 years 4,500

SQUIER, Addie W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 21 East 79th St, 2 years 18,000

STRAUSS, Jacob, and wife to Charles R. Protze; 16 West 134th St, 5 years..... 20,000

TARPEY, John, and wife, to Phebe J. Arnow, and others; executors, &c, Green Lane, w s, 150 ft s of Lyon Ave, three yrs 375

TURNER, Jane E., to Rebecca Ladew and another, trustees; 630 West 147th St, 3 years 6,000

WEINER, Eugene, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 317 East 13th St, 5 years 12,000

WOLFF, Etta, to Mary J. Crotty; 132d St, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year.... 1,250

WOLFF, Etta, to Charles M. Hough, trustee; 132d St, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 1,037

WOLFF, Etta, to William E. Rogers; 132d St, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years.. 21,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, Laura S., to Henry Hochmeister, guardian, &c ..... Nom.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK to Agnes E. Tracy $10,000

FREUND, Jacob, and others to Moses Freund ..... Nom.

FRITZ, Jacob, to Sigmund Cohn ..... Nom.

GILLIG, John G., and another, executors, &c., to the Fred Oppermann, Jr., Brewing Company ..... Nom.

HENCKEN, Hancke, to Eva E. Schaefer. 15,032

OTTENBERG, Ella G., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 1,500

RAABE, Henry, Jr., and Herman, to Preston Stevenson ..... Nom.

SCOTT, Alys P., to Alfred B. Scott..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BEDFORD ST, s e corner of Commerce St, 45x51; Adelstein & Avrutine against Gottlieb M. Karpas and others, owners and contractors $1,350

GOUVERNEUR ST, 3 to 9, 282 to 286 East Broadway, and 271 and 273 Division St; Cohen & Epstein on R. Cohen & Sons to Louis Kramer 74

HENRY ST, 243 and 245; Adelstein & Avrutine against Samuel Barkin, owner and contractor 950

3D AV, 1,517 and 1,519; Empire Publication against Jacob Sommers, owner and contractor 319

4TH ST, 57 East; Isseks Brothers against Lees Zwerbaum and Jacob Sommer, owners and contractors 75

6TH AV, e s, extends from 18th to 19th Sts, —x300; Hermann & Grace against Siegel-Cooper Company, owners; The Armstrong and Bolton Company, contractors 915

7TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x100; Safety Armorite Conduit Company against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner; Armstrong & Bolton Company, contractors... 542

7TH AV, n w corner of 114th St, 100.11x100; Thomas & Betts against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner; Armstrong & Bolton Company, contractors 30

18TH ST, n s, 460 ft e of 6th Av, 75x100; Maurice Swartz against Siegel-Cooper Company, owners; The Armstrong and Bolton Company, contractors 150

93D ST, 24 East; F. Klingman & Co. against Greenwald Brothers, owners and contractors 3,221

95TH ST, s s, 48.9 ft w of Madison Av, 71x100; The New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company against William H. Graham, owner; William H. and Thomas Graham, contractors 90

118TH ST, 33 and 35 West; Harry W. Bell against Katz & Abelman, owners and contractors 87

119TH ST, 19 and 21 West; Harry W. Bell against Katz & Abelman, owners and contractors 61

129TH ST, 58 and 60 East; Orrin D. Person against Ida Van Valin, owner; J. F. Reilly, contractor 1,916

136TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 125x100; Myer Hellman against James J. Pryor, owner; the John E. Scharsmith Building and Contracting Company, contractors. 113

138TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x200 to 139th St; the Danville Stove Manufacturing Company against Kapelanski & Kronenberg, owners and contractors 135

BUILDING LOAN AGENCY UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

134TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Globe Realty Company and Dudley S. Harde with Thomas S. Quinn, 11 payments 22,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

GOUVERNEUR ST, 3 to 9, 282 to 286 East Broadway, and 271 and 273 Division St; Cohen & Epstein on R. Cohen & Sons to Louis Kramer 74

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 75x100; Nathan Passman on George Blumenthal and another to Zax K. Berlin 400

Lis Pendens.

HOUSTON ST, s s, 50 ft w of Wooster St, 25x95; the rector, &c., of St. Matthew's Church against Edward Judson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. B. Stewart.

RIVINGTON ST, 323; Department of Buildings against Abraham J. Dworsky, (violations of building laws;) attorney, Otterbourg.

SPENCER PLACE, w s, 200 ft n of 144th St, 50x100; Edward Farrell against Maria Damiano and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

UNION AV, 75 ft s of Jennings St, —x—; Department of Buildings against Catherine Larkin, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Ottebourg.

1ST AV, n e corner of 16th St, 50x94; James F. Galligan against Samuel A. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. H. K. Blauvelt.

45TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; M. Adele Smith and another, executors, &c., against Joseph Reuth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

59TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 125x100.5; The German Savings Bank against Rosina Vollhart and others, (five actions,) (foreclosure of ten mortgages;) attorney, A. Mosle.

59TH ST, 338 to 342 East; Department of Buildings against Joseph B. Bloomingdale, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

71ST ST, n s, 30 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; John McHugh against Anna J. Lennon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stetson, Jennings & Russell.

79TH ST, n s, 512 ft e of 1st Av, 26x102.22; M. Adele Smith and another, executors, &c., against William Fritzel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

82D ST, 121 West; John Dougan against Winston H. Hagen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

99TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Joseph Hamilton and others against Angelo Filocco and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Edwards & Bryan.

99TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 100x100; Christ Lieberum against Samuel Stewart & Co., (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

104TH ST, s s, 84.11 ft e of Boulevard, 15x70.2; Henrietta H. Smith against David H. McCord and another, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Black & Kneeland.

115TH ST, 48 West; Archer V. Pancoast, trustee, against Cecilia Cassell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hubbard & Rice.

122D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 18.4x100.11; Citizens' Savings Bank against Martha T. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Piersson.

146TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Charles A. Rae against Jeannette W. Ryer and others, (accounting, &c.;) attorney, M. P. Doyle.

146TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Charles A. Rae against Richard H. Dewes and others, (accounting, &c.;) attorney, M. P. Doyle.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Supreme Court of the United States:

102—Frederick Stearns, County Auditor, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Minnesota on the relation of Jama N. Marr.—Argument concluded by William B. Hornblower for the plaintiff in error.

104—John E. Roller, plaintiff in error, vs. Stephen Holley et al.—Submitted by John E. Roller and W. S. Laidley for the plaintiff in error and by T. Jackson, H. W. Williams, and Joseph Peeples in propria persona.

105—C. P. Huntington, special receiver, &c., appellant, vs. W. K. Cowden, administrator, &c., et al.—Argument commenced by Maxwell Evarts for appellant and continued by Z. T. Vinson and Holmes Conrad for the appellees.

Call for Friday: 105, 108, 109, 110, 113, 114, 117, 118, 119, and 120.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Lamb vs. Macdonald.
2—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Jacobs.
3—Murdock vs. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.
4—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Rex Incandescent Light Co.
5—Same vs. Daylight Incandescent Gas Lamp Co.
6—Same vs. Union Incandescent Light Co.
7—Roche vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
8—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Anhaltzer.
9—McKay vs. Hudson.
10—Welsbach Light Co. vs. M. Schaffer Co.
11—Same vs. Freeman.
12—Same vs. R. Mornand Co.

Cases noticed.

13—Seigert vs. Neisz.
14—Young vs. Long.
15—McKay vs. Hudson.
16—Brown vs. Wagner Typewriter Co.
17—Bragg Mfg. Co. vs. City of New York.
18—Real Estate Trust Co. of Phila. vs. N. E. Loan & Trust Co.
19—Dickerson vs. James
20—Same vs. same.
21—Colliery Engineer Co. vs. Peale & Hill Co.
22—Welsbach Light Co. vs. United Incandescent L. Co.
23—Same vs. Kaufmann.
24—Same vs. Friedberg & Kurtz.
25—Klotz vs. Winter.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.

19—Tucker vs. Gallagher
42—N. J. D. D. & Trans. Co. vs. Morse Iron Works.
44—Beasley vs. Tug Vigilant.
60—Denning vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 125, 210, 214, 215, 224, 226, 227, and 228.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Niehrbach vs. Mayor, &c.
2—Morgan vs. Am. Air Power Co.
3—Lang vs. York.
4—Vidvaud vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
5—Day vs. Carmichael.
6—Henaire vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
7—Simpson vs. Jersey City Con. Co.
8—C. H. Diamond Co. vs. Hartley.
9—In re Mayor, &c.
10—Met. St. Ry. vs. Oppenheim.
11—Same vs. Oppenheim.

Non-enumerated motions.

9—McDonald vs. Lantry
3—Hess vs. Sloane.
1—In re Gray.
32—Wagner vs. Hagan.
33—Shields vs. Scannell.
38—Brigham vs. Zaiss.
30—Curtis vs. Meyer.
40—Stahl vs. Seidenberg.
44—Stone vs. Hollander.
46—Hayes vs. Lederer.
47—Harris vs. Elliott.
48—Fiebiger vs. Socialistic Co-op. Pub. Assn.
49—Treadwell vs. United Verde Copper Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Gimenez vs. Gimenez.
2—Chisholm vs. Weed.
3—In re Safety Third Rail Elec. Co.
4—Bergoffen vs. City of New York.
5—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Lange.
6—Post vs. Kendall.
7—Magnus & Lauer vs. Acme Soap Co.
8—Wilson vs. Liberty Cycle Co.
9—Laxarowitz vs. Goldschlag.
10—Early vs. Herris.
11—Scherrer vs. Ground Hog Con. M. & M. Co.
12—Bank of the State vs. Pereira.
13—Bernheim vs. Winezimmer.
14—People, &c., vs. Man. Island Corp.
15—Jan. Canda.
16—In re Diossy.
17—Shields vs. Craig.
18—In re Healy.
19—Coutrie vs. Caldwell.
20—Roger vs. Boessneck.
21—In re Breckenridge.
22—People, &c., vs. Bushe.
23—Burnett vs. King.
24—Hawkins vs. Pakas.
25—Ky. Equipment Pub. Co. vs. Biglin.
26—Simmons vs. Simmons.
27—Mayer vs. Jacobs.

28—In re Bradley.
29—Haffey vs. Lynch.
30—Am. Ice Co. vs. Byrnes.
31—Conroy vs. Grand Lodge, &c.
32—Levine vs. Am. Woolen Co.
33—Putzel vs. Lane.
34—Phelan vs. Madden.
35—Pendleton vs. Harris
36—Greenfield vs. Greenfield.
37—In re Cosgrove.
38—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Reeve.
39—Long vs. Higgins.
40—Gunst vs. Mayor, &c.
41—Donohue vs. same.
42—Darcy vs. same.
43—Herman vs. same.
44—Commisky vs. Bourke.
45—Mengler vs. Henson.
46—Siciliano vs. Karst.
47—Parsons vs. Parsons.
48—Rankin vs. Lomonte.
49—Powell vs. F. C. Linde Co.
50—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
51—Degen vs. Degen.
52—Keyser vs. Keyser.
53—Boylan vs. Cassin.
54—Gould Paper Co. vs. Frank.
55—Keller vs. Morgan.
56—Campbell vs. York.
57—Boylan vs. Cassin.
58—Mercantile Co. vs. Menafra
59—Porter vs. Sanders.
60—Lacov vs. Lacov.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Hunt's Point Road.
2—In re Court House
3—In re Concord Av.
4—In re E. 138th St.
5—In re Willis Av. B'ge.
6—In re Public Place at E. 138th St.
7—Tracy vs. Dolan. Preferred causes.
4441—Nat. Surety Co. vs. Feltner.
4410—Jenness vs. Meyer.
4412—Leggett vs. Mueller
4335—Unangst vs. Schaner.
4429—Rigby vs. Harrison

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part VII, Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

Inquest, 6976—Goldner vs. Petty, Soulard & W. Realty Co.
Inquest, 6748—Kent vs. Hadley.
6987—Reynolds vs. Brenner.
4441—Hannah vs. Anderson.
6461—Hinckle vs. Hayes.
1533—Wiedermann vs. Everard.
5250—Sweeney vs. Brennan.
4009—Raymond vs. Dittenhoefer.
4018—Reiman vs. Dreicer.
4113—McManus vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6782—Murray vs. Brennan.
4803—Di Pascale vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4305—Buchanan vs. same.
4522—Steele vs. Hutkopf
2980—Holzer vs. Frank.
2929—Kissel vs. Flint.
5972—Herrick vs. Guarantors' Finance Co.

4306—Masterson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4309—Franklin vs. same.
5603—Samuel vs. Degnon-McLean Con. Co.
5791—Berringer vs. New York Steam Co.
5927—Harris vs. Goodman.
6144—Philhan vs. Standard Structural Co.
6529—Hayden vs. Bell.
6829—Supplee Hardware Co. vs. Driggs.
6935—Bowle vs. Gross.
6959—Smith vs. Kneer.
2865½—D. M. Klehler & Sons vs. Bender.
841—A. Blum, Jr., & Sons vs

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. : S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1338 Franklin.

DRY GOODS.

ORIENTAL PEARLS, FINEST IMITATIONS OF real pearls by Parisian manufacturers; all sizes and varieties; necklaces, collars, scarfpins, lorgnette chains, brooches, &c., at very reasonable prices. JAMMES, 4 West 37th, near 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or KITCHENMAID.—By Irish Protestant just arrived as chambermaid or kitchenmaid in good family. Bustard, 78 King St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid in private family; city preferred; good reference. 206 West 17th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker and fitter; tailor-made dresses, latest styles; out by day or week; terms reasonable; city references. D. D., Box 32, 1,242 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—As seamstress or help dressmaker; by the day. McLinden, 142 East 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—By educated, experienced, and refined stenographer; with lithographers and engravers preferred; references. Miss Lang, 50 West 12th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By party of long experience as bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, &c., of good education, ability, and character, now out of business, with good business house in active, responsible capacity; particulars by letter, W., Box 376 Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an English butler; in a permanent place; long and personal references if required. A. B., Box 352 Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

CARPENTER.—Boy, 17, industrious, ambitious, desires to learn the carpenter trade; best of references. R. P. W., Box 128 Times Office.

YOUNG MAN (19) RESIDING WITH PARENTS seeks position as clerk in bank or broker's office; good penman and quick at figures; three years with present employer; highest references as to character, ability, &c. Arthur, Box 174 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

UMBRELLAS.—A competent forewoman for an out-of-town umbrella factory. Amasa Lyon, 814 Broadway.

WANTED—A nurse for a child two years old. Call at 906 Madison Av. on Friday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock; liberal wages for a thoroughly competent, trustworthy woman.

WANTED—Lady agents to sell my new lamp shade calendars for 1900, (patent pending.) State rights sold. O. Schaller, 7,528 Virginia Av., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A competent waitress and parlormaid; city references required. Apply 9-12, 24 East 73d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

IMMEDIATELY—Six competent men of good appearance as outside solicitors in Greater New York; excellent opportunity for responsible men; salary and commission. Call, with references, Friday morning, Room 926 St. James Building, 26th St. and Broadway.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against CHARLES STEINHARDT and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife; Joseph Fernando, Pauline Fernando, Jacob Schmitt, and Margaretha Schmitt, his wife, and The Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, October 4th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Charles Steinhardt and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and duly filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d22-law7wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM HILDRETH FIELD, as trustee for Margaret M. Hawes, plaintiff, against GEORGE E. FOWLER and May Adele Fowler, his wife; William Fulton, Sarah L. Henningsen, John B. Harrison, Edmund A. W. C. Hammond, Simonds Furnace Company, The Staines Peck & Taber Company, William T. Brewer, William Stanley, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 25, 1899.

FIELD & HARRISON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. d23-law6mF

To the defendant, Sarah L. Henningsen: :

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.—Dated New York, December 15, 1899.

FIELD & HARRISON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. d15-law6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT J. EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against HELEN CAMPBELL SMITH and George A. Smith, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y., May 16, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To Helen Campbell Smith, one of the defendants herein: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. A. Gildersleeve, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for New York County, dated December 28, 1899, and filed in the office of the County Clerk of said County on the 28th day of December, 1899, the complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's Office on the 29th day of November, 1899.

Dated N. Y., December 29, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d29-1aw6wF&f9

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF JOSEPH AGOSTINI to AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER for the benefit of his creditors.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Joseph Agostini, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Joseph Agostini, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arnold & Greene, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 19th day of February, 1900.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1899.

AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER, Assignee.

ARNOLD & GREENE, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., New York City.

THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER OF THE firm of Richter & Company, lately conducting a general laundry business at No. 2,283 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, will entertain sealed bids for the sale of the good-will, fixtures, and entire plant of said business. Said property will be sold subject to three chattel mortgages. All bids must be directed to the undersigned, at the office of his attorneys, who will give further particulars upon inquiry. HERMAN PAUL, Receiver. STERN & SINGER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MEYER COHEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Meyer Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RICHARD R. DITZEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Richard R. Ditzel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 18, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH RUEHL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Ruel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HYMAN SELIGMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hyman Seligman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANK M. WEILER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank M. Weiler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 18, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900 WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-law6mF

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.

OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 42 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

PONYERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONYERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same; with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONYERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-1aw6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DEVLIN, DANIEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline McNulty and Sarah O'Connor, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of March, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Daniel C. Devlin, petitioner herein, should not be appointed as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of DANIEL DEVLIN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

(Sd.) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja19-1aw6wF&m2

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d22-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN D. QUACKENBOS, as executor of the last will and testament of LOUISE B. QUACKENBOS, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY B. MEAD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventh day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Lewis J. Phillips, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

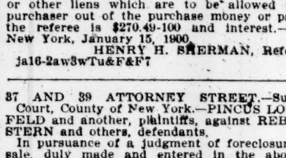
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, (as widened and now established by law,) distant sixty-seven feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through a party wall, eighty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue sixteen feet and six inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through another party wall eighty-five feet to Lenox Avenue; and thence northerly and along the easterly line of Lenox Avenue sixteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and the boundary lines on each side running along the middle lines of the said party walls.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

HENRY H. SHERMAN, Referee.

THEODORE R. SHEAR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The premises are No. 352 Lenox Avenue. 127th Street.



The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $13,000 and interest thereon from May 26, 1899, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,516.75-100, with interest from the fourth day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $151.37-100, with interest from January 5, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $270.49-100 and interest.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

HENRY H. SHERMAN, Referee. ja16-2aw3wTu&F&F7

87 AND 89 ATTORNEY STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—PINCUS LOWENFELD and another, plaintiffs, against REBECCA STERN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

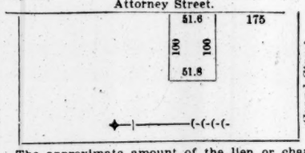
All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Attorney Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Attorney Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Attorney and Grand Streets, and running thence westerly and parallel with Grand Street, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Attorney Street fifty-one (51) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Attorney Street, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Attorney Street fifty-one (51) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less

Dated New York, December 27, 1899.

CHARLES W. CULVER, Referee.

SAMUEL LEVY, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 37 and 39 Attorney St.:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,064.33 with interest from the 7th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $344.75, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $932.88 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $36,000, with interest thereon from January 9th, 1899, at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum.

Dated New York, December 27, 1899.

CHARLES W. CULVER, Referee. d28-2aw3wTh&S&ja19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —E. CAROLINE KOPPER, plaintiff, against MARGARET G. KOPPER, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Ave., distant southerly thereon forty-four feet from the corner of the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly again parallel with said Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 615 West End Avenue:

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $25,000.00, with interest at 5% due thereon from February 25th, 1899, which mortgage will be due February 25th, 1902. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $584.23, and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee. d29-2aw3wF&Tu&ja19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —E. CAROLINE KOPPER, plaintiff, against MARGARET G. KOPPER, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Decatur Avenue and the Mosholu Parkway, running thence southwardly along the westerly side of Decatur Avenue fifty (50) feet, thence westwardly parallel with Suburban Street one hundred and fifty-nine and 33-100 feet to an angle, thence westwardly at right angles to Hull Avenue sixty-five and four one-hundredths (65 40-100) feet to the easterly side of Hull Avenue; thence northwardly along the easterly side of Hull Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and fifty-nine one-hundredths (122 59-100) feet to the southerly side of the Mosholu Parkway; thence southeastwardly along the southerly side of said Mosholu Parkway two hundred and forty-six and eighty-one one-hundredths (246 81-100) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 256 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amounts of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,413.24, with interest thereon from the 26th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $309.35, with interest from December 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $945.40-100, and interest.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee. d29-2aw3w&ja19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE RAUCHFUSS, plaintiff, against LOTTIE M. FOWLER, ELLEN BYRNES, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

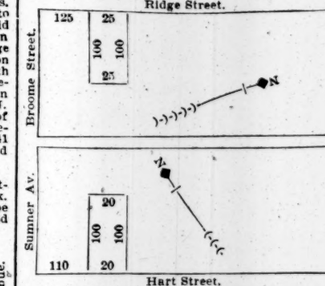
All that lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan, (formerly City of New York,) and bounded as follows: Westerly in front on Ridge Street, beginning at a point one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome Street and Ridge Street, thence running twenty-five feet on Ridge Street, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side one hundred feet, formerly known as Number 30 (thirty) Ridge Street, but now known as Number 50 Ridge Street.

And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough (formerly City) of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Hart Street, distant one hundred and twenty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Hart Street and Sumner Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Sumner Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly parallel with Hart Street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Sumner Avenue one hundred feet to Hart Street, and thence westerly along Hart Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Esqs., Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold as described above. The street number of the first parcel is 50 Ridge Street, New York City, and that of the second parcel is 279 Hart Street, Brooklyn:



Hart Street.

The premises in New York County, being those firstly above described, are to be sold subject to two mortgages amounting together to eight thousand five hundred dollars, and interest at the rate five per cent. per annum from November 4th, 1899.

The premises in Kings County, being those secondly above described, are to be sold subject to a mortgage for three thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from November 1st, 1899, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. All of said mortgages are past due.

The approximate amounts to be allowed the purchaser for taxes, assessments, and water rents are respectively as follows:

On property in New York County the sum of $425.

On property in Kings County the sum of $120.

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is as follows, in addition to the referee's fees and expenses of sale, and the costs of the action to be hereafter fixed—that is to say: Three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents, with interest from November 4, 1899; four hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest from November 5, 1897.

The balance of the purchase money to be distributed between the owners of the property according to their respective rights as fixed by the judgment herein after the payment of the expenses, the costs, and allowance to be hereafter fixed by the court.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee. d29-2aw3w&ja19

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of CATHERINE O'NEILL, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years, and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A lease made by John Jacob Astor to Michael Lawless and his assigns, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, on the 23d day of August, 1880, in Liber 1,548 of Conveyances, Page 398, and the leasehold premises thereby granted are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

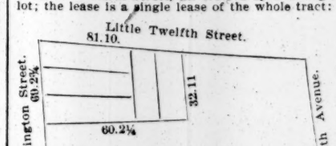
All those certain lots of ground, situate, lying, and being in the easterly side of Washington and the southerly side of Little Twelfth Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington Street by the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street; and running thence southwardly along said line of Washington Street, sixty-nine feet two and one-quarter inches; thence northwardly, to the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, thirty-two feet eleven inches; and thence westwardly, along the line of Little Twelfth Street, eighty-one feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected, and any renewal or right of renewal of said lease, subject, however, to all existing subleases of said property.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HENRY B. CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property granted by leases and leasehold premises and buildings erected thereon to be sold. Five stores or buildings, the street numbers being Nos. 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street and Nos. 32 and 34 Little Twelfth Street, all erected upon a single lot; the lease is a single lease of the whole tract:



Gansevoort Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon said premises is about $800, which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

Dated December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby postponed to January 16th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further postponed to February 6th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated January 10th, 1900.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. Sailing at 10 A. M.

Lahn.....Jan. 23|Saale.....Feb. 6
Aller.....Jan. 30|Lahn.....Feb. 20

GELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE To NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar by Express Steamers. Sailing at 11 A. M.

†Ems.....Jan. 20|*F. Bismarck...Feb 10
†Kaiser Wm. II..Jan. 27|*Columbia .....Feb. 15
†Werra.....Feb. 3|†Trave.....Feb. 17

Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 37 Broadway, N. Y. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris) and Hamburg.

F. Bism'ck, Mch. 15, 10 AM|K. Friedrich, Apl. 12, Noon
A. Victoria, Apl. 5, 10 AM|Columbia, Apl. 19, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London,) and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.

Pennsyl'a, Ja. 20, 7:30 AM|Palatia, Feb. 3, 7:30 AM
Pretoria, Jan. 27, 2 P.M|Patricia, Feb. 10, 2:30 PM

WINTER CRUISE TO THE ORIENT.

By the twin-screw Express

S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA.

LEAVING NEW YORK JAN. 25, 1900.

Duration, 67 days; rates $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class. Apply for illustrated pamphlet.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON. Calling Westbound at Cherbourg. Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

New York.....Jan. 24|New York.....Feb. 14
St. Louis.....Jan. 31|St. Louis.....Feb. 21
St. Paul.....Feb. 7|†Friesland.....Feb. 28

†Sailing at 12 Noon.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS. Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Friesland.....Jan. 24|Westernland.....Feb. 7
*Southwark.....Jan. 31|*Kensington.....Feb. 14

*These steamers carry cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MESBA.....Jan. 20
MANITOU.....Jan. 27
MENOMINEE.....Feb. 3

ALL MODERN STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE,

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. From Piers 51 and 52 North River

MOLINEUX'S DEFENSE TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK

Mr. Osborne Promises to Close the Prosecution's Case To-day.

MORE EVIDENCE ABOUT BARNET

Medicine Packages Sent to the Dead Clubman—Handwriting and Poison Experts Testify.

Evidence that H. C. Barnet had received at his office in the Produce Exchange Building a package from some unknown person, containing a powder, which was found after his death by Edmund Barnet, his brother, was introduced yesterday at the Molineux trial. This was the first time it had developed that Barnet had actually received a package of this kind. The evidence did not show, however, that this powder was poison, and the material had been thrown away.

The witness who attracted most attention was Dr. Robert Boocock, a homeopathist of forty years' practice, who uses cyanide of mercury for cases of diphtheria in observance of the principle similia similibus curantur of that school of medicine. He said that the symptoms of poisoning by cyanide of mercury would be naturally mistaken for diphtheria and cyanide of mercury would be used as a cure. Mr. Weeks asked if his position was that a case of poisoning would be cured by giving more of the poison. The doctor said that he could, by changing the dilutions, cure such a case, but he later said that in a case such as that which Barnet's had been said to be he would have given an antidote. The doctor instanced a case of erysipelas being cured by poison ivy, which produces the same disease.

There was more expert writing evidence, and finally there was the interesting announcement by the Assistant District Attorney that he positively would conclude the case for the people to-day.

Vincent G. Hamill, President of the Marsden Remedy Company, was the first witness called yesterday. He was asked to identify some of the letters which were received by his company from the person renting the letter box at 257 West Forty-second Street and signed "H. C. Barnet."

"Have you ever had any business with Von Mohl & Company?" Mr. Osborne asked.

"Yes, Sir."

"You know of a remedy they sell?"

"Only in a general way."

"What is it?"

The witness described the character of one of Von Mohl's remedies.

"What particular remedy do they sell?"

"Can't answer that."

"Something by the name of calthos?"

"Yes, Sir.

"Did you receive that letter?" showing one asking for a remedy.

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you open it?"

"Yes."

"Letter answered?"

"Yes."

"Anything sent but answer?"

"No."

"Sent answer where?"

"Box 217, 57 West Forty-second Street."

BASIS OF PRESCRIPTION.

The witness testified that the letter asking for the remedy was received about June 4 or 5, 1898. Mr. Weeks directed his questions on cross-examination to learn if the doctor pretended to prescribe on the information contained in the diagnosis blank sent out by the company, which in ordinary practice would be regarded as of a confidential character.

"Your company has a physician?" he asked.

"Yes, I am one of them."

"You are admitted to practice in this State?"

"Yes."

"You presumably replied to Exhibit C?" (This was the letter asking for the remedy.)

"Can't say. There was another physician."

"Was the Exhibit I sent for the purpose of getting information on which to treat a patient?"

Mr. Osborne objected and was sustained. Exhibit I is the diagnosis blank sent by the firm to the Forty-second Street address and returned with the blank spaces filled out with answers to questions.

The witness said that they treated some 10,000 or 12,000 cases a year, and of this number some 2,000 they saw personally.

Mr. Weeks asked: "You had received Exhibit I and B5 before giving treatment?"

"Yes."

"Did Exhibits C and I remain in your possession some time?"

"Until January, 1899." The witness said at that time they were given to Detective McCafferty.

Mr. Weeks—You received Exhibit H? (That was the one asking for the marriage guide.)

"Yes."

"That was the latter part of June?"

"Yes."

The witness said that the concern had twenty-four employes. The Recorder asked if papers passed through the hands of all these employes. The reply was that they did, but a question from Mr. Weeks led to a qualification to the effect that diagnoses did not.

ANOTHER BARNET LETTER.

William O. Inglis, a reporter, next took the stand to identify some papers which he had previously handed to the Assistant District Attorney. They consisted of a letter and envelope. The letter was as follows:

Dear Sir: Please send prescription and oblige

H. C. BARNET,
Box 217, 257 West Forty-second Street.

It was addressed to G. B. Wright, Box 1,712, Marshall, Mich. The writing resembled that of the rest in the so-called Barnet series. The word prescription was spelled "perscription" and the post-mark showed that the letter had been mailed at the General Post Office at 5 P. M., the hour at which the others were mailed.

On cross-examination it developed that the witness had known Molineux for several years, and the Assistant District Attorney objected to his proceeding on the ground that if Mr. Weeks was going into questions not touched on in the direct examination, he must make the witness his own, and call him when the case of the defense was presented. The witness had been present at a conference between Gen. Molineux, his son, and Capt. McClusky, and Mr. Weeks was asking him concerning this incident when the Recorder ruled out the evidence on Mr. Osborne's objection.

Edmund Barnet, brother of the late H. C. Barnet, was recalled. Mr. Osborne asked:

"What was the size of your brother's chest?"

"Forty inches."

"He was born when?"

"May 19, 1866."

DESCRIPTION OF BARNET.

Called upon for a description of his brother, Mr. Barnet said that he had a good, clear complexion, the face having a tinge of color, but not florid. He weighed 180 pounds, and was 5 feet 8 inches in height, the waist being larger than the chest. He had a small brown mustache. The Assistant District Attorney sought to have him identify a picture of his brother, but this evidence was ruled out.

Exhibit A (the poison package address) was then shown to Mr. Barnet. "I show you Exhibit A, Mr. Barnet, and ask you if you ever saw that handwriting before?" said Mr. Osborne.

"I did see it."

"Where did you see it?"

"In my brother's effects."

The Recorder sustained an objection to these questions and ordered the answers stricken out because they seemed to refer to the exhibit, when the District Attorney only meant the handwriting.

"Did you see a piece of brown paper with United States stamps upon it among your brother's effects?" persisted Mr. Osborne.

This question was ordered stricken out also and the witness was excused. Mr. Weeks having no questions to ask him.

James S. Hudson was next called. He was associated with H. C. Barnet, being employed by the same concern, with an office in the Produce Exchange Building. After he had described Barnet in answer to questions, he was asked if he recollected that on a particular day in the latter part of the Summer of 1898 something came through the mail for Barnet. The witness said that a package had come, three or four inches long and an inch and a half wide and of the same depth. The wrapper was a light-colored paper. It was addressed to Mr. Barnet, who opened it and found that it contained a smaller box in which were some pink or red capsules.

"Do you remember what Mr. Barnet said?"

"I remember distinctly."

"What was it?"

The question was ruled out.

The witness said that there was no writing except the address about it, and that Mr. Barnet had gathered up the wrapper and contents and put them in his overcoat pocket.

BOXES OF PILLS AND CAPSULES.

The Recorder asked how all this was relevant, and Mr. Osborne said: "We propose to show that somebody sent anonymous packages through the mails to Barnet, and we have already proved that the defendant bought things under the name of Barnet."

Edmund Barnet was recalled and testified that among his brother's effects he had found a package similar to that which had been described by the last witness. There was a small wooden box containing fifty pills which were pink or blue, and a small white box containing capsules with white powder in them.

Dr. Witthaus was then recalled. He was asked to describe cyanide of mercury and its uses.

He had, since his last testimony, read up his books on the subject of the history and uses of cyanide of potassium, he said. Cyanide of potassium was discovered in 1782. Up to some years ago it was used by physicians, but it was not used much now. It is used as a reagent in chemical work, also in the making of fulminate for exploding cartridges, and, to some extent, in making paint for the bottoms of ships to resist the action of barnacles and other water life.

On cross-examination Prof. Witthaus told Mr. Weeks that the bromo-seltzer in the composition in the bottle he had received from the Adams flat was not in a normal form, as it had been pulverized more than was usually the case.

Joseph Moore was recalled and testified that he had taken notes for Molineux to Blanche Chesebrough, at 251 West Seventy-fifth Street.

Benjamin F. Kelly, another writing expert, was then called. He said that he had had eighteen years' experience as an expert. Mr. Osborne said that he thought sufficient expert testimony had been admited. Mr. Osborne said that he had many more experts, but proposed only to put on record their opinions as to the similarity of the disputed writings, and the acknowledged writings of the defendant. The Recorder told him that he thought he had reached the limit, but permitted the testimony to be taken.

POISON ADDRESS LEFT-HANDED.

Mr. Kelly's testimony bore out the anticipations of the Assistant District Attorney, and Mr. Weeks then took him in hand and drew from him information as to how much time he had given to an examination of the writings before offering his opinion the first time, and as to the compensation he was receiving from the District Attorney's office.

"Did you in January, 1898, express the opinion that the poison package address had been written by the left hand?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Yes."

"Was that to a reporter?"

"Yes."

"Was the idea original with you?"

"No. It was suggested by Mr. Spencer," (another expert.)

"And then you gave it to a newspaper?"

"Yes."

The witness had received $37.50 for his opinion to the newspaper. He explained that the writing looked childish. That was the way it would look written by one who was not accustomed to writing with the left hand.

"You never expressed the opinion that it was written by a left-handed person?"

"No."

"If it was written by a person with the left hand it was by one who had practiced with the left hand?"

The witness had previously expressed this opinion and admitted it.

Dr. Boocock was next called. He said that he had made a special study of diphtheria and had personally used cyanide of mercury in its treatment for twenty-seven years. It was some thirty years ago that a French physician had discovered in a case of poisoning from cyanide that the symptoms were exactly like those of diphtheria, and following the principle of homeopathy, cyanide had been used to cure diphtheria. He said that it was used by many physicians, and with marked success.

The Recorder—"You are testifying solely from the standpoint of your school of medicine?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Not as to treatment by allopathic physicians?"

"No Sir."

OFFERED TO TAKE POISON.

The doctor said that in an epidemic of diphtheria on Long Island twenty-seven years ago he had cured 150 cases. He said that he spoke from his personal knowledge of the effects of cyanide as he had experimented with himself, and to show that the effects were precisely as he described he volunteered to subject himself to cyanide treatment to show the symptoms. He had found that cyanide of mercury was also a preventive of diphtheria. The doctor said that he took the cyanide himself when he had occasion to treat diphtheria cases as a protection.

When Mr. Weeks took the doctor in hand for cross-examination he said: "Dr. Boocock, would a culture taken from pus of a case like this poisoning show diphtheria germs?"

"Well, there is a difference of opinion," said the doctor, "as to whether the microbe emanates from the disease or causes the disease."

"Could one dose develop the symptoms of diphtheria?"

"That would depend upon the size of the dose. Dr. Beck of Paris found that two grains caused death, with diphtheritic symptoms."

"Just what dose could be taken so as to produce diphtheritic symptoms without producing death?"

The doctor refused to answer the question outright, but insisted on explaining that if certain dilutions were administered and a teaspoonful taken every hour, according to the dilution, then the symptoms would appear in varying periods. He finally said as to the effects of one dose that it would depend upon the system and how large the dose.

Mr. Weeks sought to find out what with a man of average health would be the dose which would produce the symptoms without causing death, and the doctor said that he could not say.

DILUTIONS OF THE DRUG.

Then it transpired that the doctor had been answering questions on the supposition that the doses referred to were the diluted ones, and not, as Mr. Weeks meant, the crude poison. As to the latter the doctor said he could not speak, because he had not tried to poison himself. The dilution would be made, he said, by putting one teaspoonful of mercuric cyanide in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and then one teaspoonful of the dilution in ten teaspoonfuls of water, thus making the second dilution one-hundredth strong. That, he said, would prevent infection if taken two teaspoonfuls each day. If taken often enough it would produce diphtheria symptoms.

"Doctor," asked Mr. Weeks, "if you were called in a case of what was supposed to be diphtheria and you found that the patient had taken something from a box found to contain cyanide of mercury, would you diagnose the case as one of diphtheria?"

"I would not."

"What would you do?"

"I would give the antidote."

"What is the antidote?"

"Wild indigo."

A recess was then taken. On the reopening of court the doctor was again called to the stand and was permitted to make this statement: "I want to explain one or two little matters in which Mr. Weeks must have misunderstood me this morning. I thought his questions had reference to the amount of the solutions I had in my mind. I want to tell you what the records show.

MERCURIAL POISONING RECORD.

"There is a case on record of mercurial poisoning by two grains; there is a case of death by twenty-three grains; another case in which the quantity was 100 grains, and in another case it was a solution of indefinite quantity, and then there is this fifth case of Barnet. These are the only cases on record of deaths being caused by poisoning by mercury."

Juror No. 5 asked: "In these cases, doctor, was the taking of the mercury followed by immediate death?"

The witness said: "I presume not. The records show that in the first two cases death followed eleven and nineteen hours afterward respectively. In the third and fourth cases some days elapsed before death occurred."

Mr. Weeks asked: "By whom are those cases reported?"

"By Dr. Allen in his materia medica, and he quotes as his authority a French work."

"Then these are the only cases that you know anything about?"

"Yes, these are the only cases of mercurial poisoning on record so far as we know."

Mr. Weeks asked the doctor, should he be called in a case where the patient was suffering from this poison, if he would take it for diphtheria and administer more of the poison. It was some time before a direct answer could be obtained, but finally the doctor said that higher dilutions would increase the power to save tissue.

ACTION OF THE POISON.

The doctor said that the drug had a metallic taste. It coated the tongue, inflamed the throat, and also acted on the stomach, affecting the gastric conditions and causing ulcers.

Mr. Weeks asked him if he had heard of the Capeella case, and he said that he had not. In reply to a question, he said that the poison caused a slight exhilaration of the pulse, a constriction of the throat, and severe headache, and also dulled the eyes, dimming the vision and drawing in the eye.

"These are not the symptoms of diphtheria, are they?"

"Several of them are."

The doctor again said that he would be very willing to show by experiment on himself the effects, but his offer was not accepted.

The last witness of the day was the writing expert, William E. Hagan of Troy, who said he had been studying the subject of handwriting since 1851. He named a number of important cases in which he had figured as an expert. Among these were the Morey letter case, in which D. N. Carvalho, as now, was an opposing expert. Another was the Whittaker case at West Point.

In the present case he said that he had studied all of the specimens, and was satisfied that they were all written by the same person as were the specimens admitted to be the defendants.

Enlarged copies of specimens of the writing on charts were placed before the jury, and the expert called attention to what he considered points of similarity. It was largely a repetition of other evidence as to the technical formation of letters, the indications as to the holding of the pen, and pen habits.

During the afternoon Molineux's brother, Leslie Molineux, sat between him and Gen. Molineux. The courtroom was more than usually crowded, and there were more women present than on any preceding day of the trial.

The announcement by Mr. Osborne that he would finish the case for the people to-day gave renewed interest to the question as to the probable course of the defense, but Mr. Weeks has given no intimation on this point.

FATAL ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed and Three Probably Fatally Injured—Car Drops Seven Stories.

An accident to the machinery operating the freight elevator in O'Reilly Brothers' storage and warehouse, at West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, yesterday afternoon resulted in the death of two men and perhaps the fatal injury of three others. The dead are Michael McLean, aged twenty-two, of 300 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Peter Leddy, aged twenty-seven, of 300 East Twentieth Street. The injured are Bernard Cahill of 868 Second Avenue, James Reilly of 227 East Forty-third Street, and Peter Burns of 2,121 Eighth Avenue.

The accident occurred about 1:30 o'clock. The elevator was at the seventh floor when the five men got on it with as many wheelbarrows, loaded with porous fire brick. As soon as the gates were closed the car began to descend with frightful rapidity. During the fall McLean and Leddy put their arms about each other. When the cellar floor was reached there was a terrible crash. McLean and Leddy fell to one side directly under the counter-balance weights, which, being detached from the cable by their rapid ascent, fell on the heads and chests of the two men, crushing the life out of them instantly.

The other three men were buried in the debris of fire brick and cables incidental to the fall. They were unconscious when they were extricated and they were removed to the J. Wood Wright Hospital.

Thomas Berry, Superintendent of the building, was immediately arrested and taken to the Harlem Police Court, where he was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo. Detective Kerns related the details of the accident. Berry refused to make a statement regarding the affair, and he was given into the custody of the Coroner.

The elevator was about 12 feet square and had no sides. On the walls of the shaft is painted the warning that "employes ride in this elevator at their own risk." It was said by an employe that the elevator was tested to carry two tons. Thomas J. O'Reilly, a member of the firm, said:

"We don't know how it happened. It was an elevator which we had been using right along and we supposed it perfectly safe. It has been regularly inspected and was put in about 1893."

Special Inspector Fred Frankenbergh of the Building Department examined the elevator after the accident. He found that the small cog wheel, which imparts motion to the drum upon which the cable is wound, had broken off at its standard. The breaking of this pinion released the car from control by the motive power. The heavy load on the elevator caused the opposing weights to ascend so rapidly that the cables were pulled or broken out of them and dropped down the shaft.

It was said at the J. Hood Wright Hospital last night that the three injured men were hurt internally and that their condition was critical.

MUSICAL CRITICISM IN COURT.

Broker's Playing and Singing Led to Threats Against His Life.

Harry Clayson, a young broker living in the Hotel Avon, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Madison Avenue, was the complainant in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon against Henry Schmidt of 16 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, whom he accused of threatening his life and disturbing the peace. Clayson told Magistrate Mayo that he frequently called on a young woman named Blanche Evans, who lives in the same house with Schmidt. Clayson said that he played the piano and sang, and that Schmidt criticised his efforts. He said that Schmidt had bored holes in his floor and threatened to shoot him through them. Wednesday night, Clayson said, Schmidt threatened to cut his throat to prevent him from singing any more.

Schmidt said that all day and all night some one was singing in the place. Neither the piano nor the tenants had a moment's rest. He was a law-abiding citizen, he said, but he wanted a few hours' sleep. He characterized Clayson's singing as the worst noise he had ever heard. He said it made his dog howl and caused everybody in the house to feel sad and dejected. Others played and sang, he said, but Clayson was the worst of the lot. Schmidt denied that he meant anything when he threatened Clayson.

Mrs. Evans, the mother of the girl, and several musicians were called and testified that Clayson was an admirable pianist and a good singer. Magistrate Mayo adjourned the case till Monday and paroled Schmidt.

IN THE INTEREST OF SAILORS.

Meeting to Further the Naval Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

A meeting in the interest of the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Rear Admiral John W. Philip, who is the Chairman of the Naval General Committee of the association, presided. Among the speakers were William McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Capt. Chadwick, and other naval officers; Col. J. J. McCook, William Miller, R. C. Morse, and F. L. Smith of the Young Men's Christian Association. The enlisted men in the navy were represented by Richard Keating, chief gunner's mate of the Indiana; Randolph Clausen, who was with Lieut. Hobson when the Merrimac was sunk; Lee Dickinson, torpedoist of the Massachusetts, and several others.

Ex-Secretary McAdoo said that as the Port of New York got more protection from the navy than any port in the United States, the business men of the city were willing to contribute liberally for the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He said the Young Men's Christian Association had done good work in helping to make the men sober and respectable. The old-time man-o'-war's man, he declared, was a thing of the past, and in his place was a sober, well-educated, self-respecting man.

Mr. Miller, who is Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, said that in order to establish a place for the sailor ashore about $300,000 would be required. One-half of that amount had been secured, he said, and the remainder had nearly all been promised. In a short time it was hoped to have the new building in Brooklyn completed. Subscription blanks were distributed among those present.

While we frequently advertise that we make to fit by altering garments, just as a good tailor does, too much stress can't be laid on our ability to fit the majority without alteration.

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SOUTH TRUSTS THE NORTH

Ex-Gov. McCorkle's Plea for a Union of Interests.

At Newark Board of Trade Dinner He Advocates the Retention of the Philippines.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 18.—The thirteenth annual dinner of the Newark Board of Trade was held to-night in the drill room of the First Regiment Armory, in Orange Street. Thirteen tables in three columns of four and one cross table at the head were arranged to accommodate the 400 guests. At the head table President Richard C. Jenkinson occupied the post of honor, with ex-Gov. William A. McCorkle of West Virginia, and Gov. Foster M. Vorhees of New Jersey. Others at the table of honor were Mayor Seymour of this city, William P. Hepburn, Congressman R. Wayne Parker, Congressman Charles N. Fowler, Senator A. L. McDermott, Speaker Jones of the House of Assembly, Charles Reed, Senator Thomas N. McCarter, Judge J. F. Fort, Gen. E. P. Meaney, John F. Dryden, Col. J. N. Barlow, Dr. W. P. Wilson, William R. Tucker, Dr. A. Nelson Hollifield, Col. Charles W. Fuller, and W. H. Truesdale.

At the close of the dinner ex-Gov. McCorkle was introduced by President Jenkinson to speak on "The Attitude of the Progressive South Toward Measures for Promoting the Country's Foreign Trade." The ex-Governor declared that the most important question of the day to the North was that of foreign markets. Of critical importance, he said, is the market of China, "an empire of 4,000,000 square miles, inhabited by an energetic people, just opening its eyes to civilization."

"We are face to face," said ex-Gov. McCorkle, "with the great question of how we shall keep open to our country the door of the great Chinese and Eastern markets. There is but one door for us, and that is through the Philippine Islands. Here is the real strategical and commercial position of the East. Without our position in the Philippines, our commercial treaties with China would be valueless, and upon our withdrawal from these islands its rich markets would be forever lost to the people of this country.

"Those who suggest that the South has been ultra-conservative as to the widening of the sphere of this country's influence, do not know her traditions. As to her action in the future, I confidently refer you to her past. Korea, Siam, China, Philippine Islands, Japan, South America, and the islands of the sea desire your merchandise; and these markets must be reached by a cheaper route than around Cape Horn. England, by the completion of the Suez Canal, has the advantage in trade routes. The South has never faltered and no interest has ever interfered with the persistent desire to see the great work of the Nicaragua Canal completed by American hands and for the glory of American commerce.

"The South wishes a navy sufficiently powerful to entitle this country to respect in every sea and clime. The control of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea is essential to our commerce. Here, at the mouth of the Mississippi, is garnered the wealth of the great valley, and through the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea every vessel laden with the product of your manufactories must take its way to the East and the South.

"We ask in return for our devotion to your interests a more liberal treatment of the South in the expenditure of the public money. Ungrudgingly we have voted to deepen your harbors and widen your rivers until now the world's commerce can ride in safety in your harbors. The deepening of our Southern harbors and rivers that our raw products may reach your furnaces and mills at a minimum price means your underselling the world. In a night the South has grown into a great manufacturing region. It must be the sensible policy of the North to give the various manufactured products of the South the greatest opportunity through your own deep harbors to reach the people of the world rather than to cast this great trade inland to become a competitor of your mills. Instead of being your competitor in business, we wish to go through your own ports out into the world as your handmaiden and helper. We trust you implicity. The honest, substantial sentiment of the North is what we crave. With the great growth of the South we are part and parcel of your life, industrial and social."

Following ex-Gov. McCorkle came Congressman Hepburn, who spoke on "How Shall We Enlarge Our Labor Fields?"

Congressman Fowler, who is a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, responded to the toast, "Banking, Domestic and Foreign." Other toasts were responded to by Judge Fort and Senator McCarter.

WOMEN ON POLICE REPORTS.

Official Answer to Complaints of Saloon Evils Called Unsatisfactory.

Two reports from the Police Department were read before the West End Women's Republican Association at its meeting yesterday, and aroused the women present to a high state of indignation. The reports were in answer to complaints made by the association against the Sunday liquor traffic in the upper section of the city.

Mrs. Connor Irwin, Treasurer of the association, declared that the reports were nothing more than a "whitewash" for the department, and moved that they be put on the association's records, not as reports, but as communications. This was carried.

In the complaint sent to the department specific cases were cited of the violation of the law. Several saloons were declared to have been open and doing business on a certain Sunday. It was stated that churchgoers passing Eighty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue on Dec. 3 last were witnesses of the ejection of three intoxicated men from a saloon. Other cases were also cited. The neighborhood of the Circle, at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, was declared to be a "hotbed of iniquity." The police reports, signed by Capt. Schmittberger of the Thirtieth Precinct and Capt. Norton of the Twenty-sixth Precinct characterized the complaints as rather "sweeping." No other answer was made to the complaints, except one from Capt. Norton, saying that the three intoxicated men at Eighty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, were laborers, and were arrested and fined. Mrs. Irwin said she saw the men, and that they were not laborers.

The association proposes to continue its crusade against the opening of saloons on Sunday.

A paper entitled "Is War a Benefit to a Nation?" written by Miss A. Phillips, was then read. Miss Phillips took the ground that war was a benefit. In the debate that followed Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, President of the association, admitted the good results that war brought, but she said she deplored the means.

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16 " " 1.75 " "
20 " " 2.00 " "
24 " " 2.50 " "

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PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE.

A Practical Indorsement of the Marine Subsidy Measure at the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the American Protective Tariff League was held yesterday afternoon at its headquarters, 135 West Twenty-third Street. Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, the President, was in the chair, and among the others present were ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, Homer Laughlin of California, Charles E. Coffin of Maryland, Charles S. Landers of Connecticut, P. C. Cheney of New Hampshire, Le Grand B. Cannon, George J. Seabury, and F. S. Witherbee. Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman acted as Secretary, although he resigned that office several months ago. His successor was not chosen, and all the other officers were re-elected.

The most important action taken was practical indorsement of the marine subsidy measure now pending in Congress, though the measure was not mentioned specifically. The following resolution on this subject was adopted:

Whereas, The scarcity of American built vessels carrying the American flag available for use by the United States in war emergencies is an element of danger that should no longer be ignored or disregarded, and

Whereas, It is not creditable to us as a nation that we are carrying in American vessels not more than one-eighth of the total volume of American commerce; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to heed the recommendation of President McKinley in his last annual message and to enact legislation that shall remedy these defects and place the American merchant marine upon the footing demanded alike by the possible exigencies of war, and the pressing requirements of our increasing export trade.

There was some discussion of the tariff policy with respect to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, but it was decided that action at this time would be premature.

Appraiser Wakeman said after the meeting that if Puerto Rico and the Philippines should become, through the action of Congress, integral parts of the United States, which would bring about free trade between the islands and the home country, it would also bring this trade under the operation of the Coastwise Shipping laws, which necessarily would give a great impetus to American shipbuilding, and that this might be expected largely to offset any injury that would result to other industries by doing away with the tariff on imports from the islands.

The reports of the officers of the league showed that it has 967 members and that last year it expended $25,902.75, supplied material to 5,633 newspapers and distributed 10,109,083 pages of Protective Tariff literature. As this is a Presidential year, it was estimated that $37,500 would be required for the work of the organization.

DISPUTE GAYNOR INDICTMENTS.

Question of Validity Raised—Contention of Carter's Counsel.

The question of the validity of the indictment against Col. John F. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor, W. T. Gaynor, and B. D. Greene was raised by counsel for the defense in their examination on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the Savannah River and Cumberland Sound contracts, which was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, in the Federal Building. B. M. Erwin, Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of Georgia, and John M. Barnes, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Georgia, were questioned concerning the selection of the Grand Jurors who found the indictment against the defendants at Macon, Ga., instead of at Savannah. In explanation of this line of testimony, L. Lafin Kellogg of counsel for the defense said that he intended to show that the Grand Jury had not been legally drawn or constituted. Commissioner Shields, however, said that, as a committing Magistrate, he had no power to pass upon the validity of an indictment, that being properly a matter for the courts.

Lieut. Col. Alexander Mackenzie of the United States Engineers was recalled and questioned as to the statutes which provided for the Savannah River and Cumberland Sound improvements.

Mr. Rose, for the defense, said that in asking such questions, he was endeavoring to prove that the scheme to defraud alleged in the indictment could not have been organized as charged, but had been sanctioned by ex-Capt. Carter's superiors and approved by Congress.

The hearing will be continued at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD DEBT.

Arrangement to Provide for It Said to Have Been Completed.

Third Avenue Railroad stock lost another point in the market yesterday, opening at 119 and closing at 116½. The transactions in it amounted to only about 1,200 shares. Representatives of the company reiterated their denials that the road was to be reorganized.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the road, said that details of the plan for providing for the floating debt of some $17,000,000 were being expeditiously attended to, and that the terms made were eminently satisfactory to all concerned. "The property owned by the Third Avenue is extremely valuable," said Mr. Lauterbach. "If anything, it is more valuable than it ever was. The company is in no difficulty and will have no trouble in getting all the money it needs."

Mr. Lauterbach said the Directors had made a mistake last June in issuing only $4,000,000 of new stock at a time when money was easy and conditions good and the entire $28,000,000 would have been readily subscribed for at par. It is, in fact, because of the unsatisfactory condition of the financial market now, and the consequent doubt that the new stock would be subscribed for, that it is not issued and that other steps are taken instead to provide for the floating debt. Money for the new power house and other improvements is to be provided for by the syndicate which takes care of this floating debt, and there is no doubt that eventually the whole debt will be paid off by issuing new stock. It was rumored yesterday that the aforesaid syndicate was closely identified with the Metropolitan Street Railway people. This was officially denied, however.

There was a meeting of the leading interests in the Third Avenue road at the office of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson in the afternoon. While no formal statement was given out, it is understood that arrangements for adjusting the company's finances were completed. The terms were not made public.

Engineer Found Dead in Cabin.

Hiram J. Tyson, sixty years old, chief engineer of the steamboat Saratoga of the Troy Line, now lying at Hoboken, was found dead in his cabin yesterday morning by his son, who is also employed on the boat. Mr. Tyson was in good health when he retired on Monday night. Heart disease was the cause of death. The body was taken to Troy, N. Y., where Mr. Tyson's family resides.

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"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
MAUDE ADAMS in THE LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15.
3D MONTH. MATINEES SATURDAY ONLY.
Wm. Gillette in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Greatest Hit This Season. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS

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Next Week.—"A Stranger in a Strange Land."

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LAST WEEK but one of the best of rural plays,
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LAST WEEK. SCHWEIGHOFER in Gebildete Menschen (Educated People.)

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MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av.
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THIS WEEK—AN ENEMY TO THE KING.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall. 125th st. and 7th av. Res. Or., 50c. Bal., 25c. Mats. Wed. and Sat. | MINNIE PALMER AND CO., etc

WATCHMAN FROZE TO DEATH.

Brewery Employe Collapsed in the Refrigerating Department.

Simon Weigern, twenty-nine years old, who was employed as a night watchman in the brewery of Obermeyer & Leibmann, at Noll and Bremen Streets, Brooklyn, was frozen to death yesterday in the refrigerating department of the brewery. About 3 o'clock in the morning Weigern set out to make a tour of the brewery from the engine room, where he had been talking with the engineer. He was in a slight perspiration. The temperature in the refrigerating department is never above thirty degrees. When Weigern reached the department, it is believed that he was either stricken with apoplexy, a congestive chill, or heart disease, and fell to the stone floor, where he froze to death before he was discovered.

His body was discovered by one of the employes in the brewery. A call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital and Dr. Keller responded. He found the body frozen stiff, and gave it as his opinion that the sudden change of temperature had caused Weigern to collapse. Weigern lived at 193 Cornelia Street, and leaves a family.

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

CATHOLIC LIBRARIES.
Cathedral and Other Collections in New York—What They Are Doing.

THE CITY OF ROME.
Destruction of Its Buildings and Statues Due to the Italian People—Lanciani's Interesting Statements.

PRE-RAPHAELITES.
A Mem